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FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. 41

October 14, 1940

No. 15

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L A T E C A B L E S

Hungary 1940 production estimates reported as follows, with 1939 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 76,242,000 bushels (113,102,000), corn 111,175,000 (91,906,000), potatoes 123,127,000 bushels (84,254,000).

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All pork products rationed in Sweden beginning October 6, present allowance 7 ounces weekly per person subject to revision at end of October. Private hog slaughter prohibited.

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Argentine wool exports week ended Thursday October 3 about 4 million pounds of which 86 percent shipped to the United States. Very active American demand for remaining fine and fine-crossbreds, raising spot prices 10 to 20 percent for these wools. Prices firm for coarse and carpet wools of new clip. It is estimated that about 8 million pounds of the new clip Uruguayan wool has been sold to the United States, all top grades. No other country buying new clip. United States interest tended to diminish toward end of week (October 5) but closing prices in local markets registered net gains. New export season for Argentina and Uruguay began October 1.

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The area now being planted to cotton in Argentina is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at about 903,000 acres compared with 927,000 acres planted in 1939 and 841,000 acres in 1938.

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The 1941 Bengal, India, jute acreage will be restricted to one-third of the 1939 area by a Bengal Government decree of September 25, 1940. Next year's acreage, accordingly, is estimated at about 1.45 million acres and production, based on this year's yield will be about 4.5 million bales. Carry-over in June 1941 expected to be about 3 million bales.

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October 14, 1940

Foreign Crops and Markets

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G R A I N S

EUROPEAN WHEATPRODUCTION REDUCED . . .

Wheat production in European countries, not including the Soviet Union, during 1940 appears to have totaled around 1,375,000,000 bushels, or about 20 percent below that of 1939 and nearly 11 percent under the 1933-1937 average, according to the few official estimates released and unofficial information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The greatest reductions occurred in western, northern, and southeastern Europe, where smaller acreages remained for harvest and yields were low. Adverse weather during the fall seeding season followed by severe cold during the winter, a very late spring, and, in some cases by heavy floods, combined with generally disrupted labor conditions to make the crop year more abnormal in these regions. The most favorable conditions prevailed in southern Europe; but with the exception of Spain, where some recovery took place from reduced crops of the 2 previous war years, and the British Isles, where a greatly increased acreage offset somewhat smaller yields per acre, there is no indication that wheat production was increased in any part of Europe.

A reduction similar to that in Europe also occurred in North Africa, but in the Soviet Union and Turkey some gain over 1939 appears to have taken place. The grain harvest of the Soviet Union was officially reported above that of both 1939 and 1938 but not large enough to make large exportation probable this season. The first official estimate for Turkey was placed at 170 million bushels, but the export movement so far has not been as heavy as might be expected from such a crop.

The British Isles

In England and Wales, grain production was larger than in 1939, oats and barley showing gains of about 40 and 24 percent, respectively. Growing conditions were not so favorable for wheat, however, and with the average yield per acre placed at 31.5 bushels as against 34.5 bushels in 1939, only the expansion in acreage, resulting from the plowing campaign inaugurated last fall, kept the wheat outturn from falling short of the 1939 crop.

Growing conditions in Scotland and Northern Ireland are reported to have been generally favorable for wheat, and a good crop outturn is indicated. The acreage sown to wheat in Ireland, estimated at 310,000 acres, was the largest on record. Growing conditions were described as ideal, and the outturn seems likely to have exceeded the large 1939 crop of 9.5 million bushels.

WHEAT: Production in specified countries,
average 1933-1937, annual 1938-1940

| Country | Average 1933-1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| United Kingdom..... | 61,848 | 73,349 | 61,565 | - |
| England and Wales..... | 57,605 | 69,253 | 58,053 | - |
| Scotland..... | 3,965 | 3,883 | 3,360 | - |
| Northern Ireland..... | 278 | 213 | 152 | - |
| Ireland..... | 5,460 | 7,398 | 9,520 | - |
| Spain..... | a/ 142,903 | b/ 96,000 | 111,773 | 121,253 |
| Portugal..... | 17,035 | 15,202 | 18,400 | - |
| Switzerland..... | 5,514 | 7,804 | 6,360 | - |
| Greece..... | 26,166 | 36,019 | 38,291 | 34,171 |
| Italy..... | 267,045 | 300,701 | 293,945 | 268,226 |
| Germany..... | 174,504 | 204,954 |) 206,257 | - |
| Austria..... | 14,436 | 16,207 | | |
| Czechoslovakia..... | 58,371 | 66,630 | c/ 40,000 | - |
| Poland..... | 75,868 | 79,802 | 83,407 | - |
| France..... | 299,649 | 360,012 | d/ 287,000 | - |
| Belgium..... | 15,799 | 20,131 | 12,822 | - |
| Luxemburg..... | 1,093 | 1,830 | 945 | - |
| Denmark..... | 12,770 | 16,935 | 15,065 | - |
| Netherlands..... | 15,664 | 15,938 | 15,304 | - |
| Norway..... | 1,684 | 2,637 | 2,551 | - |
| Sweden..... | 25,022 | 30,184 | 31,384 | - |
| Finland..... | 4,579 | 9,403 | 8,341 | - |
| Lithuania..... | 8,997 | 9,233 | 9,429 | - |
| Latvia..... | 6,574 | 7,052 | 7,774 | - |
| Estonia..... | 2,609 | 3,139 | 3,133 | - |
| Total..... | 1,243,590 | 1,381,190 | 1,263,266 | e/ 1,075,000 |
| Bulgaria..... | 53,647 | 78,951 | 71,155 | f/ 71,000 |
| Hungary..... | 81,070 | 98,778 | 113,102 | 76,272 |
| Rumania..... | 111,788 | 177,155 | 163,611 | 89,000 |
| Yugoslavia..... | 86,334 | 111,330 | 105,660 | b/ 66,000 |
| Total..... | 332,839 | 466,214 | 453,528 | 302,272 |
| Total Europe..... | 1,576,429 | 1,847,404 | 1,716,794 | e/ 1,377,272 |
| Algeria..... | 34,408 | 34,942 | 42,622 | 27,600 |
| Egypt..... | 42,305 | 45,935 | 49,008 | 49,824 |
| Morocco..... | 24,331 | 23,172 | 38,764 | 23,900 |
| Tunisia..... | 13,118 | 13,962 | 18,555 | b/ 17,000 |
| Total..... | 114,162 | 113,011 | 148,949 | 118,324 |
| Turkey..... | 113,015 | 156,720 | 169,309 | 118,324 |

Compiled from official sources except as noted. a/ 1937 production estimated. b/ Unofficial estimate. c/ Estimate for territory not included with Germany and Hungary. d/ Reported by the press as official. e/ Estimate based on incomplete data and unofficial forecasts. f/ Unofficial; appears too high unless the 1939 figure has been revised upward.

Southern Europe

Throughout most of the growing season, conditions were reported as favorable for wheat in Italy. A slightly smaller acreage is said to have been seeded, and the first official estimate was placed at 268 million bushels as compared with 294 million harvested in 1939. Subsequent reports indicate that the crop may have been overestimated; durum supplies are said to be ample, but a shortage of bread wheat is anticipated.

While about 4 million bushels below the large 1939 harvest of 38 million bushels, the first official estimate of the 1940 wheat crop of Greece, showed a marked increase over the average obtained during 1933-1937. Annual domestic requirements, however, usually total about 48 million bushels, part of which is expected to be supplied this season by Egypt and Turkey.

In Spain, crop conditions have varied greatly over the country. The first official estimate of 121 million bushels, although considerably larger than the 1939 harvest, was disappointing in relation to the country's needs. Despite measures for stretching supplies through rationing and admixtures to flour, normal consumption will not be met unless some importation of foreign wheat takes place during 1940-41. Unofficial reports for Portugal indicate a wheat crop considerably below last year's good harvest. Unseasonable weather, excessive rainfall, and rust damage were factors contributing to the sharp decline.

Western Europe

As a result of the unusually severe weather experienced last winter and military activities attending the European War, wheat production this season was seriously hampered in France. No estimate of the 1939 crop was received from official sources, but the indicated outturn was about 287 million bushels, or somewhat less than the 1933-1937 average of nearly 300 million bushels. Carry-over stocks from 1938-39 were considerable, however, and under normal conditions supplies for 1939-40 would have been more than sufficient to meet annual domestic needs. Despite the report that German soldiers were released from military duties to assist in harvesting the French crop, no definite information is available regarding the total 1940 outturn, but it is believed to have been considerably reduced. In unoccupied France, the crop is said to have been about 50 percent short of domestic requirements for milling and seeding.

Belgium, like France, suffered from adverse weather conditions during the past growing season and experienced crop losses from invasion. The wheat crop of 1939 was also reduced by unfavorable weather and totaled less than 13 million bushels as compared with 20 million bushels in the previous year. Some unofficial reports indicate a reduction of about

one-third or more from an average crop. The feeding of rye has been forbidden and the admixture of rye with wheat flour is required. A reduced wheat harvest is also indicated for the Netherlands.

Northern Europe

In Denmark, a small increase in the wheat area appears to have been more than offset by reduced yields, so that an outturn below that of last year is indicated. Sweden reported a winter-wheat crop of only 11 million bushels, as compared with 25 million in 1939, as a result largely of extensive winter-kill and unfavorable growing weather. Some increase in spring varieties may have offset this decline to some extent, but the total outturn seems likely to have been considerably reduced, since winter wheat has generally accounted for about 80 percent of the crop. Norways's wheat production is relatively unimportant and in the past year seems unlikely to have exceeded 2 million bushels as compared with about 2.6 million bushels harvested in 1939 and 1938. The Baltic countries and Finland reported adverse growing conditions, and the wheat crops of these countries are believed to have been not only below those of last year but also below average.

Central Europe

Germany, including Austria and the Sudetenland, reported a 10-percent reduction from the total grain crop of 1939. While winter wheat suffered more than winter rye, it is estimated that these two crops accounted for much of the decline. The total wheat production of 1939 was about 206 million bushels. The Polish wheat crop is said to have been slightly above average, with considerable improvement having taken place in the summer months. In Slovakia and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, considerable winter-kill, flood damage, and harvesting losses were reported, so that below average outturns of wheat and rye are indicated for these areas.

Danube Basin

In the Danubian surplus countries of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, a total wheat crop of slightly over 300 million bushels appears to have been harvested, including the territory recently ceded to the Soviet Union by Rumania. This compares with 453 million bushels produced in 1939 and the 1933-1937 average outturn of 333 million bushels. The Bulgarian crop appears to have suffered least, since it was unofficially estimated at 71 million bushels, or about the same as in 1939. Hungary's outturn, officially reported at 76 million bushels, is 32 percent below the large 1939 harvest of nearly 113 million bushels and is about 5 million bushels short of the 1933-1937 average. Production in Yugoslavia was reduced by about 38 percent from that of 1939 and in Rumania by about 46 percent.

RUMANIA INCREASES MINIMUM
WHEAT PRICES

The Rumanian Government on August 3, 1940, announced an increase of about 62 percent in the fixed minimum price paid for wheat. The price fixed last year was 42,000 lei per carload (about 30 cents per bushel). The present price of 68,000 lei (about \$1.30 per bushel) is expected to stimulate fall seedings this year and will help to bring farm returns more in line with the higher industrial prices now prevailing. In order to encourage the farmers to withhold their wheat from market until later in the season, an additional premium of 3,000 lei per carload (about 6 cents per bushel), will be paid for deliveries made after November 1, 1940. (Conversions made at the rate of 0.7 cent equals 1 lei.)

JAPAN AGAIN FACES
HEAVY RICE IMPORTS . . .

The first official estimate places the 1940 production for Japan at 574 million bushels as compared with 627 million bushels harvested in 1939, according to a radiogram received from the American agricultural attaché at Shanghai. If present conditions are borne out, the crop this year will be the smallest since 1935. During the 1939-40 season, November-October, Japan has been experiencing the most acute rice shortage in many years. Imports of foreign rice during 1940 will be the largest in the past 15 years, and, with a short crop this fall, significant imports next season will also be necessary. During the past few months the Government has been inaugurating various measures to endeavor to meet the food situation. The Ministry of Agriculture has stated that the rice shortage during the 1940-41 season will be met by importing rice from abroad.

Long considered self-sufficient in foodstuffs, Japan is again faced with an inadequate domestic harvest. Production is failing to meet the increased demand for rice in Japan proper, the colonies, and occupied territories. The Government is finding it difficult to increase rice production, as shortages of labor, animals, and fertilizers are hindering plans for increased acreage and crop improvement. There has been an exodus of farm labor, both into the army and into industry, as well as into colonization groups that have been sent to Manchuria.

For the past 7 years the Japanese Empire has been practically self-sufficient in rice. Japan proper has annually obtained from Chosen and Taiwan about 15 percent of the requirements, and imports from foreign countries have amounted to less than one-half of 1 percent.

The acute shortage during the 1939-40 season was brought about by several factors. In the fall of 1939 the Chosen rice harvest was

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40 percent below the previous crop, and a very short supply has been available for shipment to Japan. The first harvest in Taiwan in 1939 was substantially below average, and shipments to Japan were smaller than usual. The carry-over of old rice in Japan on November 1, 1939, was the smallest in 20 years, and some sources believe the 1939 crop in Japan, officially placed at 627 million bushels (the second largest on record) may have been somewhat overestimated. Some reports indicate that rising commodity prices in Japan may have caused farmers to hold back part of their crop. The combination of the above factors has led to a serious food problem, which has resulted in heavy imports during 1940.

Japanese rice import figures have not been published this year. It has been calculated, however, that during January to May 1940, approximately 900 million pounds of rice were imported from foreign countries. These shipments have been obtained from French Indochina, Thailand (Siam) and Burma. Reports from these countries indicate that heavy shipments were made to Japan during the summer months. In addition, it is not known how much rice the Japanese army has imported from China.

The Government has been adopting several measures to solve the food situation. The Cabinet on July 12 approved the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture to grant 11,723,000 yen (\$2,747,000) in subsidies to encourage increased production of rice and other grains. Official control over the distribution of rice was extended by the recent ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Effective September 10, all rice must be distributed through the Government-controlled distribution agencies, and even farmers residing in producing areas will be required to obtain rice supplies from officially recognized sales of commercial agencies. Regulations are also reported to provide for a complete ban on the barter of rice in rural districts.

A marked reduction in consumption is the objective of restrictions being put into effect in most large cities limiting the amount of rice that restaurants and hotels may serve. Campaigns are being inaugurated to restrict home consumption by suggesting riceless meals, days, and weeks. A system of ration cards has been established in some of the heavy consuming centers. Some believe, however, that it will be difficult to get the Japanese to reduce rice consumption, as the people do not relish substitutes. The Japanese are heavy consumers of rice, as the per capita consumption amounts to more than 340 pounds per year.

The 1940 crop in Japan proper is below that of the previous year as a result of slightly reduced acreage and a shortage of water at transplanting time in June. Other factors, such as reduced fertilizer supplies and inadequate farm labor, are reported to have contributed to the smaller production. A larger supply of Chosen rice is expected to be available from the 1940 crop than from last year's short harvest. Early

estimates place the Chosen crop at 196 million bushels as compared with 131 million in 1939 and 220 million in 1938. Production estimates for Taiwan have not been received this year, but recent reports indicated that unfavorable weather in June reduced the first crop about 20 percent.

JAPAN: Rice acreage, production, yield, and imports from foreign countries, averages 1921-1935, annual 1936-40

| Period | Acreage | Production | Yield per acre | Imports |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Thousand acres | Thousand bushels | Bushels | Million pounds |
| Average - | | | | |
| 1921-25 | 7,704 | 524,217 | 68 | 980 |
| 1926-30 | 7,829 | 553,754 | 71 | 697 |
| 1931-35 | 7,870 | 537,929 | 68 | 206 |
| Annual - | | | | |
| 1936 | 7,859 | 612,477 | 78 | 122 |
| 1937 | 7,877 | 603,173 | 77 | 74 |
| 1938 | 7,893 | 599,072 | 76 | 50 |
| 1939 | 7,823 | 627,356 | 80 | 96 |
| 1940 | - | 574,064 | - | a/ 890 |

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Estimated for 5 months, January-May.

GRAIN STATISTICS . . .

WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

| | All classes | | No. 2 | | No. 1 | | No. 2 Hard | | No. 2 | | Soft White | |
|------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| Week ended | and grades | | Hard Winter | | Dk. N. Spring | | Amber Durum | | Red Winter | | Portland | |
| | six markets | | Kansas City | | Minneapolis | | Minneapolis | | St. Louis | | a/ | |
| | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| High b/ | 93 | 82 | 87 | 79 | 95 | 86 | 98 | 87 | 94 | 88 | 87 | 76 |
| Low b/ | 65 | 71 | 62 | 67 | 74 | 72 | 68 | 72 | 66 | 73 | 68 | 72 |
| Sept. 14 | 91 | 76 | 86 | 74 | 94 | 80 | 96 | 83 | 90 | 83 | 81 | 73 |
| 21 | 91 | 78 | 86 | 76 | 93 | 81 | 94 | 82 | 90 | 83 | 81 | 74 |
| 28 | 88 | 80 | 85 | 77 | 91 | 84 | 93 | 85 | 88 | 85 | 80 | 76 |
| Oct. 5 | 85 | 82 | 82 | 79 | 88 | 86 | 91 | 87 | 86 | 88 | 78 | 75 |

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.

b/ July 6 to October 5, 1940 and corresponding dates for 1939.

WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of December futures a/

| Date | Chicago | Kansas City | Minneapolis | Winnipeg | b/ | Buenos Aires | c/ |
|----------------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| High <u>d/</u> | 88 | 83 | 83 | 77 | 91 | 81 | 78 |
| Low <u>d/</u> | 62 | 70 | 57 | 65 | 64 | 68 | 52 |
| Sept. 14 | 87 | 76 | 82 | 71 | 88 | 76 | 72 |
| 21 | 86 | 78 | 82 | 73 | 86 | 77 | 68 |
| 28 | 84 | 82 | 80 | 77 | 84 | 81 | 66 |
| Oct. 5 | 81 | 82 | 76 | 77 | 81 | 81 | 64 |
| | | | | | | | |

a/ November futures for Buenos Aires.b/ Converted at official rate, which is 90.909.c/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.d/ July 1 to October 5, 1940, and corresponding dates for 1939.e/ October- November futures. f/ October futures.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries, as given by current trade sources, 1938-39 to 1940-41

| Country | Total shipments | Shipments 1940 week ended | Shipments July 1-Oct. 5 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1940-41 |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| North America <u>a/</u> | 245,296 | 209,872 | 2,933 |
| Argentina | 114,272 | 173,776 | 2,344 |
| Australia | 102,116 | <u>b/</u> | <u>b/</u> |
| Soviet Union | 39,824 | - | - |
| Danube & Bulgaria <u>d/</u> | 52,848 | 39,616 | - |
| British India <u>a/</u> | <u>e/</u> 10,097 | - | - |
| Total above | 564,453 | | |
| Total European <u>a/</u> | 450,784 | | |
| Total ex-European <u>a/</u> | 146,760 | | |

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.b/ Not available.c/ Through September 2 only.d/ Black Sea shipments only.e/ Official.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

| Week ended | Corn | | | | Rye | | Oats | | Barley | |
|------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | Chicago | | | | Buenos Aires | | Minneapolis | | Chicago | |
| | No. 2 Yellow: Futures | | | | Futures | | No. 2 | | No. 3 White | |
| | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| High b/ | 60 | 69 | 58 | 67 | 64 | 53 | 55 | 73 | 39 | 44 |
| Low b/ | 42 | 58 | 40 | 55 | 44 | 28 | 41 | 40 | 27 | 29 |
| | | | Dec. | Dec. | Oct. | Oct. | | | | |
| Sept. 7 | 60 | 66 | 58 | 57 | 49 | 33 | 54 | 43 | 39 | 31 |
| 14 | 60 | 66 | 57 | 57 | 52 | 31 | 53 | 44 | 37 | 30 |
| 21 | 58 | 63 | 55 | 56 | 55 | 30 | 52 | 43 | 36 | 30 |
| 28 | 54 | 65 | 52 | 58 | 56 | 29 | 53 | 44 | 34 | 32 |
| Oct. 5 | 50 | 65 | 50 | 58 | 53 | 28 | 53 | 46 | 33 | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

| Commodity and country | Yearly exports: Shipments, week ended a/ | | | | | Exports so far reported | | |
|-----------------------|--|---------|----------|----------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | Sept. 21 | Sept. 28 | Oct. 5 | July 1 to | 1939-40 | 1940-41 |
| | | | | | | b/ | b/ | b/ |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/ | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | | bushels | bushels |
| United States | 11,215 | 3,532 | | | | Aug. 31 | 966 | 309 |
| Canada | 16,537 | 13,338 | | | | July 31 | 1,260 | 69 |
| Argentina | 9,356 | 13,628 | | | | Sept. 14 | 1,262 | 796 |
| Danube & U.S.S.R. | 26,005 | 4,297 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Oct. 5 | 1,867 | 0 |
| Total | 63,113 | 39,795 | | | | | 5,355 | 1,174 |
| OATS, EXPORTS: c/ | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 5,106 | 1,429 | | | | Aug. 31 | 172 | 143 |
| Canada | 13,738 | 24,330 | | | | July 31 | 1,281 | 1,123 |
| Argentina | 19,379 | 27,624 | 48 | 76 | 14 | Oct. 5 | 5,444 | 566 |
| Danube & U.S.S.R. | 30 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Oct. 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 38,253 | 53,633 | | | | | 6,897 | 1,832 |
| CORN, EXPORTS: d/ | | | | | | Oct. 1 to | | |
| United States | 34,369 | 42,033 | | | | | | |
| Danube & U.S.S.R. | 19,629 | 5,304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Oct. 5 | 9 | 0 |
| Argentina | 142,369 | 87,766 | 496 | | | Oct. 5 | 1,689 | 740 |
| South Africa | 25,921 | 15,499 | 0 | | | Oct. 5 | 754 | 0 |
| Total | 222,288 | 150,602 | | | | | 2,452 | 740 |
| CORN, IMPORTS: | | | | | | Imports | | |
| United States | 442 | 1,069 | | | | | | |

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning October 1. e/ October-August.

C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

UNFAVORABLE COTTON IMPORT PROSPECTS

RAISE LIVERPOOL SPOT DEMAND

In the Liverpool spot cotton market during the week ended October 4 spinners showed keen interest in any desirable supplies on hand, in view of the prospect that new arrivals would be small, according to a cable received from the American Embassy at London. The North-Atlantic freight quota for October was reduced to 15,000 bales of commercial cotton, from 30,000 bales for September and each of a number of previous months. The week's spot sales amounted to 50,000 bales. Import buying remained restricted, owing to the present freight situation and import policy.

Not only buying from the United States, but also trade in Brazilian and Peruvian c.i.f.'s was at a complete standstill, since the Cotton Control was not prepared to issue fresh licenses. Import buying of Egyptian and Sudan cotton was hampered by restricted freight offers. There was, on the other hand, rather fair business in other African and in Indian c.i.f. cottons. Liverpool spot and futures prices of American and Egyptian continued to be controlled. 1/

Manchester trade underwent little change during the week. New business for spinners and weavers for civilian home and export account remained small. The position of fine spinners showed further deterioration.

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JAPAN BUYS IRAQ'S ENTIRE COTTON
CROP AND CARRY-OVER

The Iraq Directorate of Propaganda announced on October 7, 1940, that negotiations had been completed whereby agents of a Japanese firm will purchase the entire 1940 Iraq cotton crop and any surplus remaining from last year's crop, according to cabled advice from Baghdad. The transaction is believed to involve 20,000 to 25,000 bales. Prices designated were 26 dinars per ton of unginned cotton at the ginneries, 83 dinars for ginned cotton, and 7.5 dinars per ton for cotton seed.

The acreage planted to cotton in 1940 was previously expected to yield about 25,000 bales, but heavy flood damage and some boll weevil infestation reduced the prospective outturn to little more than last year's crop of 13,000 bales. The Iraq Government's attention was first turned to cotton during the World War, and a cotton experimental farm

1/ See details on page 546.

was established in 1918. Early experiments proved that American upland varieties were most suitable and Webber 49 was selected. Experiments in 1933 proved that Acala was more suitable for cultivation in Iraq and agricultural authorities have advised a shift to this variety. Three ginneries are now in operation, the first being established in 1920.

PERU'S COTTON EXPORTS

CONTINUE LOW

Exports of raw cotton from Peru during August amounted to only 17,700 bales (of 500 pounds gross) compared with about 34,000 bales in August 1939, according to a report from American Commercial Attaché Julian Greemup at Lima. The July export figures for the respective years were 19,000 and 52,000 bales. Normally the heaviest movement of Peruvian cotton exports takes place in July and August. Prior to the intensification of hostilities in Europe, cotton export shipments were well ahead of those for corresponding periods in 1939, but Great Britain and Japan have been the only important export outlets since May 1940. Small but increasing quantities were exported to other South American countries, Canada, and the United States during the last 3 months reported. Actual sales of cotton from the 1940 crop up to September 13 totaled about 203,000 bales, or roughly 53 percent of the estimated production. A few cotton planters are preparing to substitute fiber flax during the coming season, but no significant change in the 1941 cotton acreage is expected.

PERU: Raw-cotton exports by countries of destination,
January to August 1940, with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

| Country | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 a/ | January-August a/ | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | Bales | Bales | Bales | Bales | 1939 | 1940 |
| United Kingdom..... | 151,600 | 187,883 | 175,076 | 164,655 | 75,219 | 89,898 |
| Germany..... | 103,890 | 102,917 | 77,777 | 50,020 | 48,730 | 0 |
| Japan..... | 54,453 | 11,929 | 5,524 | 36,686 | 19,349 | 19,262 |
| Netherlands..... | 5,965 | 10,636 | 14,050 | 31,712 | 20,582 | 4,217 |
| Belgium..... | 11,792 | 16,410 | 12,715 | 17,893 | 11,852 | 2,713 |
| France..... | 3,589 | 10,851 | 6,832 | 10,311 | 8,682 | 4,097 |
| Italy..... | 3,494 | 3,666 | 1,785 | 5,644 | 3,726 | 10,090 |
| Chile..... | 6,970 | 8,623 | 5,956 | 12,621 | 7,638 | 7,281 |
| United States..... | 1,461 | 550 | 0 | 4,663 | 173 | 3,447 |
| Others..... | 6,102 | 2,611 | 6,921 | 9,791 | 1,789 | 9,516 |
| Total..... | 354,321 | 356,076 | 306,636 | 344,496 | 197,740 | 150,521 |

Compiled from Estadística del Comercio Especial, Peru.
a/ Preliminary.

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T O B A C C O

**CANADA'S TOBACCO CROP LOW;
 CARRY-OVER LARGE AND SUPPLIES AMPLE**

The 1940 tobacco crop in Canada is the lowest in recent years, but the large carry-over from the previous season makes total leaf supplies well above average, according to official reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and reports from United States Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at Ottawa. The combined production of all types of leaf is estimated at only 46.0 million pounds as compared with the officially reported record 1939 crop of 107.7 million and the large 1938 crop of 101.4 million pounds. The carry-over of old leaf on October 1, 1940, is estimated at approximately 111.0 million pounds, which, combined with the 1940 production, and forecast imports below those of the previous year, indicates a total available supply for the year October 1940 through September 1941 of 155.0 million pounds. The 1939-40 supply, which was the largest on record, is estimated to have been 173.4 million pounds, and the average during the 5 years 1934-35 through 1938-39 is officially reported at 125.1 million pounds.

**CANADA: Area, production, and price per pound of tobacco,
 by types and Provinces, 1938-40**

| | Area planted | | | Production | | | Price a/ | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------|----------|------------|---------|----------|----------|-------|
| | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 b/ | 1938 | 1939 |
| | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | |
| <u>Flue-cured -</u> | Acres | Acres | Acres | pounds | pounds | pounds | Cents | Cents |
| Ontario | 61,300 | 63,820 | 42,350 | 76,279 | 75,294 | 20,200 | 22.6 | 19.5 |
| Quebec | 1,850 | 5,710 | 5,520 | 1,500 | 4,120 | 4,400 | 18.9 | 18.2 |
| British Columbia | 380 | 310 | 400 | 395 | 330 | 400 | 13.9 | 13.9 |
| Total | 63,530 | 69,840 | 48,270 | 78,174 | 79,734 | 25,000 | 22.5 | 19.4 |
| <u>Burley -</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 9,215 | 11,190 | 9,740 | 10,821 | 15,248 | 11,000 | 13.8 | 13.2 |
| <u>Dark -</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 2,700 | 2,650 | 1,600 | 3,000 | 3,620 | 1,300 | 8.9 | 9.6 |
| Quebec | 300 | 240 | c/ | 400 | 252 | c/ | 8.0 | 7.2 |
| Total | 3,000 | 2,890 | 1,600 | 3,400 | 3,872 | 1,300 | 8.8 | 9.4 |
| <u>Pipe tobacco-</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec | 2,765 | 3,780 | d/ 4,090 | 2,800 | 3,659 | d/ 3,918 | 9.2 | 8.1 |
| <u>Cigar -</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec | 5,065 | 4,600 | 4,370 | 6,200 | 5,190 | 4,742 | 9.2 | 9.8 |
| Total all types | 83,575 | 92,300 | 68,070 | 101,396 | 107,703 | 45,960 | 19.9 | 17.4 |

Compiled from official reports by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

a/ Marketing of 1940 crop has not yet begun.

b/ Estimated as of September 30.

c/ Included with pipe tobacco.

d/ Includes dark types in Quebec.

The low 1940 production results from a 26-percent reduction in planted area, which was made as a result of large supplies on hand; early season hail damage, and frosts in August and September that destroyed much of the crop. The 1940 flue-cured production on an area 31 percent below that of 1939 totaled only about 25 million pounds as compared with the record 1939 crop of 79.7 million pounds. The burley crop is estimated at 11.0 million pounds compared with 15.2 million in 1939, and the combined production of other types is placed at 10.1 million pounds as against 12.7 million pounds in 1939.

CANADA: Supply and disappearance of tobacco of all types,
1937-38 through 1940-41 a/

| Year ending September 30 | Supply | | | | Disappearance | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | Stocks carried over | Pro- duction | Imports b/ | Total | Exports b/ | Apparent con- sumption |
| | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> |
| 1937-38 | 57,284 | 62,781 | 3,867 | 123,932 | 17,474 | 43,438 |
| 1938-39 | 63,020 | 88,302 | 4,577 | 155,899 | 34,002 | 47,530 |
| 1939-40 | 74,567 | 93,800 | 5,000 | 173,367 | 11,500 | 50,867 |
| 1940-41 | 111,000 | 40,000 | 4,000 | 155,000 | 12,000 | 55,000 |
| 1941-42 | 88,000 | - | - | - | - | - |

1937-38 and 1938-39 compiled from Report, on Tobacco Situation by Agricultural Branch of Dominion Bureau of Statistics, May 15, 1940; 1939-40 and 1940-41 forecast from production, stocks, and trade data.

a/ All estimates are on redried and/or storage-order basis.

b/ Includes tobacco products.

The record 1939 crop combined with some increase in imports of United States flue-cured leaf, which was believed to have resulted from Canadian manufacturers' desire to stock up from the low-priced 1939 crop, resulted in the large 1939-40 total supply. Exports through the year were low, as a result of exchange restrictions imposed by the United Kingdom, and totaled only about 11.5 million pounds as compared with 34.0 million in 1938-39 and 17.5 million pounds in 1937-38. Consumption in 1939-40 is estimated to have totaled only about 3.5 million pounds above that of the previous year, and the carry-over of all types on October 1, 1940, is estimated at 111.0 million pounds as compared with 74.6 million a year ago and 63.0 million pounds on October 1, 1938.

The low 1940 crop, and a forecast import of 4.0 million pounds, combined with the record carry-over, indicates a total 1940-41 supply of 155.0 million pounds. Exports are again expected to be low as a result of war conditions, but some further increase in domestic consumption

is anticipated from increased industrial and military activity. Total disappearance for the year is forecast at 67.0 million pounds, which would leave a carry-over on October 1, 1941, of 88.0 million pounds, or about 14.0 million pounds above the average of the 5 preceding years. The low 1940 production has therefore not created a scarcity, but has served to bring total supplies in line with consumption and export outlet.

PHILIPPINE LEAF PRICES HIGH;
EXPORTS LOW

A substantial part of the 1940 tobacco crop in the Cagayan and Isabele districts of the Philippine Islands was marketed during August at prices 50 to 100 percent above those of 1939, but August exports were the lowest reported for any month in recent years, according to a radiogram from American Consul Thomas A. Hickok at Manila.

Higher prices in the face of the unfavorable export situation are attributed to the excellent quality of the 1940 crop and reports that the production was substantially below earlier indications. It is also believed that the removal of relatively large export supplies during 1939 increased dealers' demand for the leaf.

Leaf exports during August totaled only 101,000 pounds and were 80 percent below August 1939 exports. Most of the shipments were to the United States; small quantities were sent to China, and there were no exports to Europe. Total exports for the 8 months, January through August 1940, are only about one-half the movement during the corresponding months of 1939. August cigar exports, both to the United States and other countries, were also low, but the 8 months' total was relatively high.

CHINESE CIGARETTE TAXES MODIFIED . . .

Cigarette taxes for the Shanghai area and adjacent Provinces, which were made effective on September 10, 1940 (see Foreign Crops and Markets of October 7), have been adjusted as a result of protest by manufacturers, according to a radiogram from the American consulate general at Shanghai. The new rates that were to become effective on October 1 represent a return to near the rates established in April 1937 for most of the high-grade cigarettes, but for low grades, which account for most of the consumption, they remain 25 percent or more above the 1937 rates. A change in price grouping, however, affords some concession on cigarettes that sell for near bottom prices.

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F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T SCANADIAN APPLE GROWERS
TO RECEIVE GOVERNMENT AID . . .

The program of the Canadian Government for financial assistance to the apple industry during the 1940-41 season, as announced on September 20, in most respects follows the line of policy laid down during the previous season, American Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor reports from Ottawa. Despite recent storm damage in Nova Scotia, the crop in that Province will be around 780,000 barrels, and the total Canadian crop is estimated at about 3,722,400 barrels. The marketing situation is less serious in Nova Scotia than it was last season, but a large surplus exists in British Columbia. Difficulties have been intensified by the fact that Canadian apples are not yet permitted to be exported to the United Kingdom, and the date when the British Government will grant such permits remains indefinite.

Apple-crop prospects declined further during September. The 1940 crop is estimated at 3,722,400 barrels or 64 percent of that of last year, according to the official report of September 27 from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Storm damage in Nova Scotia and the prevalence of insects and diseases in Quebec and Ontario are largely responsible for the reduction from earlier estimates.

CANADA: Commercial apple production,
1939-40 and 1940-41

| Province | 1939-40 | 1940-41 | Percentage 1940-41 is of 1939-40 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 1,000 barrels | 1,000 barrels | Percent |
| Nova Scotia | a/ 2,300.0 | 780.0 | 34 |
| New Brunswick | 75.0 | 30.0 | 40 |
| Quebec | 337.0 | 230.0 | 68 |
| Ontario | 1,010.5 | 649.6 | 64 |
| British Columbia | 2,069.4 | 2,032.8 | 98 |
| Total Canada | 5,791.9 | 3,722.4 | 64 |

Compiled from Fruit and Vegetable Weekly Crop and Market Report,
Canadian Department of Agriculture, October 3, 1940.

a/ Includes 315,600 barrels dumped or fed to livestock.

The program previously devised by the Government and the Nova Scotian Marketing Board, Ltd., for marketing the 1940-41 Nova Scotia apple crop has been revised slightly since the storm damage, as the schedule of prices is now somewhat higher and small-sized apples are included. The Marketing Board has agreed to accept from commercial growers, and to market or dispose of, their entire production of specific

grades and sizes of 37 specified varieties. Not less than 100,000 barrels of these apples are to be marketed in Canada independent of the Government's price guaranty. These apples are not to be shipped into Ontario or Quebec at prices below those scheduled, where lower prices would have a demoralizing effect upon the return to growers in Ontario and Quebec who are not being assisted. The Board will arrange for the processing of such quantities of the fruit as the Minister authorizes. Returns to growers will be pooled. The Minister of Agriculture will make monthly payments to the Board for apples delivered into storage or to processing plants, or elsewhere at the Minister's direction, and the limit of financial assistance set by the Government will be for 1,147,000 barrels of specified grades and sizes of the 37 approved varieties. The maximum liability to the Government is set at \$2,467,125. The scheduled prices for the more important varieties in Nova Scotia are as follows:

NOVA SCOTIA: Schedule of prices per barrel of apples,
by size, grade, and variety, 1940-41

| Variety | Number 1 grade | | | Domestic grade | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2-1/2" up | 2-1/4 to 2-1/2" | 2 to 2-1/4" | 2-1/2" up | 2-1/4 to 2-1/2" |
| | Canadian dollars | Canadian dollars | Canadian dollars | Canadian dollars | Canadian dollars |
| Baldwin | 2.39 | 2.07 | 1.74 | 1.76 | 1.38 |
| Ben Davis | 2.29 | 2.14 | - | 1.88 | 1.49 |
| Blenheim | 1.98 | 1.85 | - | 1.50 | - |
| Cox Orange | 4.90 | 5.33 | 3.95 | 3.38 | 3.62 |
| Gano | 2.59 | 2.36 | - | 2.02 | 1.70 |
| Golden Russet | 3.41 | 3.30 | 2.65 | 2.55 | 2.40 |
| Gravenstein | 2.02 | 1.99 | - | 1.73 | 1.38 |
| King | 2.61 | 2.42 | - | 2.11 | - |
| McIntosh Red | 2.78 | 2.73 | 2.33 | 2.26 | 1.92 |
| Nonpareil | 2.03 | 1.94 | - | 1.63 | - |
| Northern Spy | 2.70 | 2.42 | 1.83 | 2.19 | 1.70 |
| Ribston | 2.26 | 2.46 | 2.02 | 1.82 | 1.79 |
| Stark | 2.24 | 1.75 | - | 1.88 | - |
| Wagener | 2.54 | 2.40 | 1.55 | 1.98 | 1.81 |
| York Imperial | 2.87 | 2.90 | 2.18 | 2.32 | 2.15 |

Canadian Gazette, September 21, 1940. Prices represent 80 percent of the 3-year average return per barrel (1936-37 to 1938-39) f.o.b. warehouse on a packed-out basis and including administration costs of the Nova Scotia Marketing Board.

At a meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association on September 20, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture announced that restrictions against the sale of 2-1/2" domestic grade apples, heretofore enforced under the Nova Scotia Fruit Marketing Act, would be relaxed to permit sales within Nova Scotia at the discretion of the Board. The

Minister also warned against any effort to sell windfall apples. He also mentioned that growers should remember that every barrel of cull apples placed on the market would compete with superior quality fruit.

In British Columbia, where the serious surplus-apple problem exists, the Canadian Government agreed with the British Columbia Fruit Board to buy up 1,750,000 boxes (about 580,000 barrels) or equivalent, of apples of specified grades and varieties, at prices ranging from 73 cents a box for "C" grade Stayman to \$1.18 for extra fancy grade Newtowns. The Government also agreed to pay \$25 a ton for not more than 5,000 tons of graded apples of specified varieties delivered to processors, this volume to be a part of the 1,750,000-box maximum. Any quantity up to 500,000 boxes of Jonathans not purchased under the terms above will be paid for at \$14 a ton. The Government's maximum liability to the Board is set at \$1,662,500. The price schedule in the British Columbia agreement is as follows:

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Schedule of prices per box of apples,
f.o.b. warehouse, by variety and grades, 1940-41

| Variety | Sizes 138-216 | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Extra fancy grade | Fancy grade | "C" grade |
| | Canadian dollars | Canadian dollars | Canadian dollars |
| Delicious | 1.12 | .98 | - |
| Jonathan | 1.05 | .96 | - |
| McIntosh | 1.04 | .96 | - |
| Newtown | 1.18 | 1.08 | .91 |
| Rome Beauty | .96 | .94 | .78 |
| Stayman | 1.00 | .93 | .73 |
| Winesap | 1.06 | .97 | .79 |

American Legation, Ottawa. All prices are for apples sold for export through normal channels; 5 cents per box lower if sold through Canadian or British Government agency; if loose-stored and jumble-packed for domestic distribution, 10 cents per box lower through normal channels or 15 cents lower if sold through Canadian Government agency.

On September 7 an Order-in-Council was approved under authority of the War Measures Act, giving the British Columbian Fruit Board the sole right to sell apples produced in the area under its jurisdiction, with power also to designate selling agencies. This power, granted by the Dominion Government, supplements similar authority conferred upon the Board several years ago by Provincial legislation. The new authority enables the Dominion Government to cooperate with the Board in the enforcement of the marketing program. Any shipper who engages in export business to markets other than those on the North American Continent or in the United Kingdom must apply to the Board to be designated as an agency for that purpose. For the time being no agencies will be designated for the purpose of making sales to Great Britain.

Each agency exporting apples will be required to guarantee payment to the pool at prices listed below. Brokerage of 5 cents per box will be allowed with an additional 5 cents permitted to cover extra packing costs and export. In all cases where apples for export are handled for growers at a specified charge, allowances for brokerage and extra packing costs will be credited in the shipper's pool for the benefit of the grower. Proceeds to be credited to the pool for apples exported by the designated agency will be at the following prices:

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Guaranteed pool payment for apples
for export, 1940-41

| Destination and variety | Price per box by grade | |
|--|------------------------|------------------|
| | Extra fancy | Fancy |
| | Canadian dollars | Canadian dollars |
| <u>Brazil and Argentina -</u> | | |
| Delicious | 1.20 | 1.05 |
| <u>South Africa - British Malaya -</u> | | |
| <u>Bermuda - West Indies -</u> | | |
| McIntosh | 1.10 | .95 |
| Spitzenberg | 1.10 | .95 |
| Jonathan | 1.25 | 1.10 |
| Delicious | 1.25 | 1.10 |
| Newtown | 1.25 | 1.10 |
| Winesaps | 1.25 | 1.10 |
| <u>Newfoundland -</u> | | |
| McIntosh | 1.15 | 1.05 |
| Delicious | 1.15 | 1.05 |
| Winesap | 1.15 | 1.05 |

British Columbia Fruit Board, circular, September 21, 1940.

In British Columbia certain varieties of apples have been ordered to be left on the trees. A notice to all shippers has been sent out by the Fruit Board emphasizing that offers to purchase such apples for distribution in the interior of British Columbia would be, if accepted, offenses under the War Measures Act making both the seller and the buyer subject to the penalties.

Considerable effort, however, is being made to avoid leaving a large part of the British Columbia apple crop unpicked. Government officials have expressed themselves as being opposed to paying apple growers for fruit that is not picked. The idea of wasting good apples has also been the subject of considerable discussion. It has been suggested that surplus apples might be distributed through various agencies to refugees, soldiers, and unemployed families.

On September 14 the following regulations governing the minimum size requirements for the later-maturing apples that are permitted to be picked and marketed were issued by the British Columbia Fruit Board:

| <u>Variety</u> | <u>Minimum size</u> | <u>Grade</u> |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| McIntosh..... | 216 | Extra Fancy and Fancy |
| | 2-9/16" | C Grade |
| Jonathan..... | 216 | Extra Fancy and Fancy <u>a/</u> |
| Wagener and Spy..... | 2-5/8" | |
| Spitzenberg..... | 2-1/2" | |
| Delicious..... | 216 | Extra Fancy and Fancy |
| | 163 | C Grade |
| Rome..... | 2-1/2" | |
| Stayman..... | 216 | Extra Fancy and Fancy |
| | 163 | C Grade |
| Winesap and Newton..... | 216 | Extra Fancy, Fancy, and C Grade |
| Golden Delicious..... | 163 | Extra Fancy, Fancy, and C Grade |
| Snow, Talman Sweet, and Golden Russett..... | 2-5/16" | |
| N.W. Greening, Arkansas Black, Ben Davis, Ben Hur, Black Twig, and Gano..... | 2-5/8" | |

British Columbia Fruit Board, Circular, September 14, 1940.

a/ No C Grade to be packed.

Up to September 28, around 800,000 boxes of British Columbia apples were shipped, leaving an unsold balance of 5,593,000 boxes, according to a report from the British Columbia Fruit Board. Of the total, 731,000 boxes were shipped to domestic markets and 69,000 to export outlets. No apples have moved to canneries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Analysis of crop movement
up to September 28, 1940

| <u>Variety</u> | <u>Estimated production</u> | <u>Domestic shipments</u> | <u>Export shipments</u> | <u>Total shipments</u> | <u>Balance unsold</u> |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes |
| Wealthy..... | 384 | 230 | 1 | 231 | 153 |
| McIntosh..... | 2,434 | 388 | 24 | 412 | 2,022 |
| Jonathan..... | 805 | 9 | 26 | 35 | 770 |
| Delicious... | 884 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 865 |
| Rome..... | 320 | <u>a/</u> | 0 | <u>a/</u> | 320 |
| Winesap..... | 331 | <u>a/</u> | 0 | <u>a/</u> | 331 |
| Newtown..... | 511 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 510 |
| Others..... | 724 | 102 | 0 | 102 | 622 |
| Total..... | 6,393 | 731 | 69 | 800 | 5,593 |

British Columbia Fruit Board, circular, October 3, 1940.

a/ Less than 500 boxes.

Increased efforts are being made to expand sales of British Columbia apples in the Prairie Provinces. The railroads have assisted by lowering freight charges from \$1.13 to \$1.00 per 100 pounds. A cheap pack of good-quality apples will be supplied to these Provinces at an attractive price, but reports indicate that the plan of shipping carloads of loose-bulk apples has been abandoned due to the difficulty of handling such fruit and to the stiffening of credit conditions in that area.

INDIAN CASHEW NUT INDUSTRY CONTINUES UNCERTAIN . . .

The production of cashews in East Africa and India during the 1940 season is estimated at 70 percent of normal, a slight increase over earlier estimates, according to a report received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The Indian crop was later than usual and the arrival of African nuts was somewhat retarded by lack of shipping space and other difficulties, which caused some anxiety in the market and resulted in a rise of 15 to 20 percent in prices during the early months of 1940. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, July 8, 1940.) The turn of the European War in May and June caused bankers to tighten up on credits, putting a further inconvenience on the dealers.

The lack of export markets, and increased arrivals in May and June caused a heavy drop in prices during these months. The exporters are reported as finding it more and more difficult to obtain space on American ships for export to the United States. The steamship lines have announced a 25 percent increase in ocean freights which will further increase the cost of landing the nuts in the United States.

American buyers who had been buying with "Free Sterling" found during June that thereafter it would be necessary to use controlled exchange. They are reported to have immediately offered to buy cashews at lower prices than when using the lower "free sterling." Exporters were unwilling to accept the lower figures, and the market was more or less stalemated.

The situation remains somewhat confused and probably will result in one of the most unsatisfactory seasons on record for the exporters. Stocks of African nuts on hand, at the end of June in India and Africa, were estimated to be about 3,400 short tons. The Indian crop remaining is said to be inconsequential. Shelling operations were expected to be over in September, and all factories were planning to shut down for the season at that time. Many exporters are extremely doubtful as to whether or not African nuts will be available from December to March, due to the lack of transportation.

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L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T S

EUROPEAN DAIRY OUTPUT SMALLER;
NON-EUROPEAN LARGER

Dairy production in Europe has already suffered as a result of war conditions, although probably not as heavily as the hog and poultry industries. An effort has been made by most governments to maintain the production of essential dairy products at as high a level as possible. Nevertheless a reduction of dairy herds is already under way in those countries of northern and western Europe heavily dependent on imported feedstuffs for the maintenance of herds, and a further reduction is planned. It appears therefore that the shortage in dairy products in Europe as a whole will continue for some time to come, as it requires several years to reconstitute herds of dairy cattle.

At present, dairy cattle in most European countries are favored in the allocation of the reduced feedstuffs supplies. The consumption of cream has been prohibited and the cream diverted to butter making and butter consumption has been reduced by rationing. Italy is the latest country to announce a butter ration, effective as of October 1, 1940.

In non-European countries, some increase in production of manufactured dairy products is expected in 1940. For the United States, further increases in exports of dairy products, and sharp curtailment of cheese imports are in prospect. The percentage increase in cheese is generally expected to be larger than in butter.

Butter

Incomplete information indicates that butter production in most European countries in 1940 will be lower than in 1939. Not only is a decline expected in countries normally deficit in butter production, but a decrease is also indicated in those countries usually producing a surplus for export. In contrast, an increase is taking place in important non-European butter-producing countries.

Butter production estimates are not available for all countries for 1939, but in 13 important European and non-European countries for which estimates are available, it amounted to 5,793 million pounds, an increase of 1 percent above 1938 and 8 percent above 1935. In 1935 these 13 countries accounted for 80 percent of production in commercially important producing countries. The 8 European countries in 1939 showed an increase of 4 percent to 2,308 million pounds, while a decrease of 1 percent to 3,485 million pounds occurred in 5 important non-European countries; the reduction being chiefly in New Zealand production. The United States is the most important butter-producing country in the world.

European Countries

Butter production in Denmark, normally the most important surplus producing country in Europe, increased throughout the summer of 1940, according to information available, but it was expected that this fall there would be a heavy decrease owing to the growing shortage of feedstuffs. The dairy industry, as well as the hog industry in Denmark, is heavily dependent on imported feedstuffs, and it is planned to restrict cattle numbers to the reduced supplies available as long as the naval blockade is effective.

The Netherlands, the second most important European butter-exporting country, also is faced with the same feedstuff scarcity, and, furthermore, in this country there were losses of dairy cattle due to lack of care during the period of heavy fighting and mass migrations in the regions devastated by the war. This latter applies also to northern France and to Belgium.

The number of dairy cattle in the United Kingdom in 1939 was relatively large, and dairy farmers since have been favored in the allocation of feedstuffs supplies. This country normally produces only 10 percent of the domestic butter requirements, the remainder being imported in about the following proportions: 50 percent from surrounding European countries (about 26 percent from Denmark alone) and 50 percent from Empire countries. The United Kingdom normally imports a little over three-fourths of the total quantity of butter entering international trade channels.

The amount of butter being produced in the United Kingdom this year is not known. The amount rationed, however, gives some indication of the supply. The ration in January was fixed at 4 ounces weekly per person or about one-half normal consumption. This ration was increased to 8 ounces in the spring when supplies were fairly abundant, owing principally to the fact that consumers substituted cheaper margarine and did not utilize the butter ration to the full extent. After the occupation of Denmark and the Netherlands, the source of about one-half of normal United Kingdom imports, the ration was again cut down to 4 ounces weekly. Later (July 22) a joint ration of 6 ounces of butter and/or margarine plus 2 ounces of cooking fat was announced. On September 2 the butter in this joint ration was cut to 4 ounces and on September 30 still further to 2 ounces, with the object of conserving stocks in the period of seasonally light receipts. Furthermore, the sale of cream was prohibited October 1, 1940, to conserve milk supplies for the manufacture of essential dairy products, the estimated saving being 70 million gallons in a normal year or 602 million pounds.

Germany has apparently increased butter production since the beginning of the war. This has been accomplished, however, by restricting the consumption of whole milk, which has been replaced by skimmed

milk, the cream being used for butter. It is stated that the butter obtained in this way largely make up for the quantity formally imported, which averaged 170 million pounds in the 5-year period 1934-1938. The decline in farm production, which has continued for some years, is not believed to have been checked.

Non-European Countries

Butter production in non-European countries ^{1/} will probably show an increase in 1940, on the basis of incomplete statistics, in contrast to the tendency in Europe toward a decline in output. Production in the United States and Canada for the period January through August was approximately the same as a year ago. In New Zealand and Australia, it is indicated that butter production for the season ended in mid-summer 1940 increased about 9 and 4 percent, respectively, above 1938-39.

Australia and New Zealand are under contract to furnish specified supplies of butter to the United Kingdom in 1940-41. The current dry weather in New South Wales, Australia, is adversely affecting the dairy production in that State, and production in June was lower than in any June since 1937, being only 69.4 percent of the output in May. New Zealand has been the largest single supplier of butter to the United Kingdom, while Australia has come third, next after Denmark in importance. These two Empire countries furnished on the average 511 million pounds annually to the United Kingdom in the 5 years 1934-1938, or about 50 percent of total imports from all sources.

Canada's production at present just about meets domestic requirements, as does that of the United States. The United States imports butter in some years and in others exports relatively small quantities. In 1939 exports and reexports amounted to 2,376,000 pounds and were over twice as large as imports that year. Any important increase in dairy production in these countries in 1940-41 is expected to be in cheese and evaporated milk, rather than in butter.

Cheese

Present indications are for a reduction in 1940 in cheese making in many important European producing countries, especially in northern and western Europe where the maintenance of dairy herds is dependent to a large extent on imported feed. In non-European countries an increase is indicated by incomplete figures. The percentage increase in cheese production in these latter countries is expected to be greater than in butter. Statistics for recent years are incomplete, but in 1935 a little over two-thirds of the cheese produced in commercially important countries, estimated at 3,700 million pounds, was produced in Europe and about one-third in non-European countries; the most important is the United States.

^{1/} United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina.

European Countries

The seven most important European cheese-producing countries in 1938 were: Italy, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Rumania, Greece, and Switzerland. These countries produced over 70 percent of the European commercial production in 1935, estimated at about 2,700 million pounds. Production in most of these countries increased in 1937 and 1938. Incomplete statistics are available for two countries only for 1939, the Netherlands and Switzerland, and these showed declines of 3 percent each. These two countries, together with Italy and Denmark, are the most important surplus-producing countries of Europe.

The United Kingdom and Germany are the most important cheese deficit countries of Europe, the former importing approximately 75 percent of domestic requirements and the latter about 10 percent. France, in normal times, was about self-sufficient, exporting certain types and importing about the same quantity of other kinds. In 1938 the United Kingdom purchased approximately 11 percent of import requirements from nearby European countries and 89 percent from Empire sources, principally New Zealand, Canada, and Australia. Contracts have been signed with New Zealand and Australia for specified supplies in 1940-41, and the United Kingdom has a blanket agreement with Canada to take all the cheese Canada can supply. The new agreement with New Zealand calls for an increase of 52 million pounds above 1939-40, or 240 million pounds. The United Kingdom agreement with Australia, which calls for 45 million pounds of cheese annually, has been renewed for the period ending June 30, 1941. The original British-Canadian cheese agreement was for 78 million pounds for the season ending November 30, 1940, but at present the British Food Ministry will take all the cheese Canada can furnish.

Non-European Countries

The United States is the most important cheese-producing country and in addition imports to meet domestic requirements. Statistics for 8 months, January to August 1940, show an increase in cheese production in this country of 9 percent and an increase of 14 percent in Canada. In 1939, production in the United States amounted to 682 million pounds and was 6 percent smaller than in 1938, whereas cheese production in Canada amounted to 124 million pounds, which was an increase of 2 percent above 1939. Any increase in dairy production in these two countries in the near future is expected to be larger in cheese than in butter. Cheese gradings for export in New Zealand for the 10-month period, August-May 1939-40, showed an increase of 14 percent above 1938-39, when cheese production was the smallest in the past 5 years, amounting to only 191 million pounds. Cheese production in Australia for the year 1939-40 was 7 percent larger than in 1938-39, according to statistics just received.

**BUTTER: Production in specified countries,
1935-1939**

| Country | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| Non-European Countries | | | | | |
| United States | 2,183 | 2,152 | 2,132 | 2,286 | 2,257 |
| Creamery only..... | 1,632 | 1,629 | 1,624 | 1,786 | 1,757 |
| Canada..... | 350 | 360 | 355 | 372 | 371 |
| Creamery only..... | 241 | 251 | 247 | 267 | 267 |
| Argentina..... | 62 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 75 |
| Brazil..... | 39 | 37 | 46 | 60 | - |
| Australia a/..... | 470 | 434 | 394 | 430 | 456 |
| Creamery only a/..... | 447 | 411 | 372 | 410 | 436 |
| New Zealand b/.Creamery..... | 348 | 372 | 393 | 365 | 326 |
| Union of South Africa..... | 41 | 47 | 43 | 43 | - |
| Creamery only..... | 27 | 32 | 30 | 30 | - |
| European Countries | | | | | |
| United Kingdom..... | c/ 112 | c/ 118 | - | c/ 104 | - |
| Creamery only | 47 | 60 | 43 | 45 | - |
| Ireland (Eire) d/ | 142 | 137 | - | - | - |
| Creamery only | 92 | 90 | 85 | 86 | - |
| Norway, creamery | 20 | 25 | 27 | 32 | 39 |
| Sweden, creamery e/ | 138 | 148 | 160 | 177 | 185 |
| Denmark | 382 | 397 | 404 | 418 | 403 |
| Finland | - | - | - | 115 | - |
| Creamery only..... | 53 | 61 | 66 | 73 | - |
| Netherlands..... | 212 | 223 | 222 | 223 | 239 |
| State controlled | 199 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 224 |
| Belgium | 137 | 143 | 139 | 141 | 134 |
| France | 474 | - | 458 | c/ 438 | - |
| Switzerland | 63 | 60 | 57 | 66 | 64 |
| Italy | 110 | 99 | 121 | 127 | - |
| Creamery only | - | - | 85 | - | - |
| Germany f/ | 996 | 1,094 | 1,149 | 1,118 | c/1,200 |
| Creamery only..... | 688 | 845 | 920 | 905 | - |
| Austria..... | - | 49 | 49 | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia | c/ 146 | c/ 152 | - | - | - |
| Creamery only | 25 | 30 | - | - | - |
| Hungary, creamery | 18 | 22 | 25 | 22 | - |
| Greece..... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 10 | - |
| Lithuania, creamery | 29 | 35 | 38 | 43 | 44 |
| Latvia | 45 | 49 | 55 | 65 | - |
| Creamery only..... | 40 | 43 | 48 | 57 | - |
| Estonia, creamery | 29 | 30 | 35 | - | 39 |

Compiled from official sources, International Institute of Agriculture, and League of Nations Yearbooks. a/ Year ended June 30. b/ Year ended March 31. c/ Estimate. d/ Includes farm butter for year ended May 31. e/ Includes whey. f/ Includes the Saar.

CHEESE: Production in specified countries,
1935-1939

| Country | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| <u>Non-European Countries</u> | | | | | |
| United States <u>a/</u> | 621 | 643 | 649 | 725 | 682 |
| Canada | 101 | 120 | 132 | 125 | 124 |
| Factory | 100 | 119 | 131 | 124 | 123 |
| Argentina <u>a/</u> | 50 | 72 | 74 | 94 | 115 |
| Brazil <u>a/</u> | 55 | 60 | 57 | 59 | - |
| Uruguay | - | - | 11 | - | - |
| Australia <u>b/</u> | 40 | 39 | 45 | 57 | 66 |
| Factory | 40 | 38 | 44 | 56 | 65 |
| New Zealand <u>c/</u> | 214 | 198 | 205 | 198 | 191 |
| Union of South Africa <u>a/ d/</u> ... | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | - |
| <u>European Countries</u> | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 128 | 123 | 85 | 97 | - |
| Factory | 105 | 96 | 57 | 67 | - |
| Ireland (Eire) | - | 4 | 4 | - | - |
| Norway <u>a/ e/</u> | 38 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 41 |
| Sweden | 70 | 80 | 79 | - | - |
| Factory | 66 | 75 | 75 | - | - |
| Denmark | 64 | 73 | 68 | 78 | - |
| Finland <u>a/</u> | 16 | 22 | 21 | 24 | - |
| Netherlands | 258 | 267 | 275 | 275 | 266 |
| Belgium <u>f/</u> | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | - |
| France <u>g/</u> | 475 | - | 494 | 478 | - |
| Switzerland | 108 | 108 | 118 | 116 | 113 |
| Italy | 529 | 474 | 540 | 567 | - |
| Germany <u>h/</u> | 413 | 493 | 499 | 498 | - |
| Austria <u>f/</u> | 68 | 71 | 71 | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia <u>a/</u> | 56 | 63 | - | - | - |
| Hungary <u>a/</u> | 13 | 17 | 17 | - | - |
| Greece <u>i/</u> | 122 | 137 | 142 | 121 | - |
| Bulgaria | 24 | 25 | 27 | 31 | - |
| Rumania <u>i/</u> | 220 | - | - | - | - |
| Soviet Union | 66 | 77 | - | - | - |

Compiled from official sources, International Institute of Agriculture, and League of Nations Yearbook.

a/ Factory. b/ Year ended June 30. c/ Year ended March 31. d/ Year ended August 31. e/ Includes whey. f/ Estimate. g/ Made from cow's milk only. At the census of 1929 cow's milk cheese amounted to 431 million pounds, ewe's milk cheese to 33 million pounds, and goat's milk cheese to 41 million pounds. h/ Including the Saar. i/ Mostly from ewe's milk.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE: Per capita consumption in specified countries,
1935-1939**

| Country and item | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <u>BUTTER</u> | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Pounds</u> |
| <u>Non-European countries -</u> | | | | | |
| United States..... | 17.3 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 17.7 |
| Canada | 31.3 | 31.8 | 32.3 | 31.8 | - |
| Argentina | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | - |
| Australia a/ | 30.8 | 32.8 | 32.4 | 34.2 | - |
| New Zealand b/ | 44.3 | 41.2 | 47.3 | 40.7 | - |
| Union of South Africa c/ | 17.0 | 19.9 | 21.2 | - | - |
| Southern Rhodesia | 21.2 | 22.7 | 22.7 | - | - |
| <u>European countries -</u> | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 25.2 | 25.0 | 24.8 | 24.1 | - |
| Ireland (Eire) d/ | - | 28.0 | - | - | - |
| Denmark | 20.7 | 20.1 | 17.9 | 18.3 | 19.2 |
| Netherlands | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 13.1 |
| Belgium..... | 18.1 | 17.6 | 17.9 | - | - |
| France | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.6 | - | - |
| Italy | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | - |
| Switzerland | 15.2 | 15.0 | 15.0 | - | - |
| Germany (excl. Austria) | 17.2 | 18.7 | 19.6 | - | - |
| Austria | 6.7 | - | - | - | - |
| Lithuania | 31.8 | 31.8 | 32.3 | 31.8 | - |
| <u>CHEESE</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Non-European countries -</u> | | | | | |
| United States | 5.24 | 5.35 | 5.51 | 5.83 | 5.72 |
| Canada | 3.64 | 3.65 | 3.58 | 3.62 | - |
| Argentina | 3.80 | 4.90 | 5.63 | 6.33 | - |
| Australia a/ | 3.46 | 3.81 | 4.55 | - | - |
| New Zealand b/ | - | - | e/ 7.9 | - | - |
| Union of South Africa c/ | 4.10 | 4.90 | 5.20 | - | - |
| Southern Rhodesia (by Europeans) | 5.70 | 5.30 | 4.90 | - | - |
| <u>European countries -</u> | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 9.10 | 8.80 | 8.60 | - | - |
| Denmark | 13.40 | 13.20 | 12.60 | 15.90 | - |
| Netherlands | 15.20 | 17.20 | 16.10 | 17.00 | 12.40 |
| France | 12.70 | 12.30 | - | - | - |
| Italy | 11.20 | 10.10 | 11.50 | 11.90 | - |
| Switzerland | 17.40 | 17.20 | 20.60 | - | - |
| Germany | 10.60 | 11.70 | 11.90 | - | - |
| Lithuania | 3.64 | 3.65 | 3.58 | 3.62 | - |

Compiled from official sources and reports of the Imperial Economic Committee of Great Britain. a/ Season ended June 30. b/ Season ended March 31. c/ By Europeans; year ended August 31. d/ Season ended May 31; includes farm production. e/ Average 10-year period ended 1936-37.

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W A R T I M E C O N T R O L M E A S U R E S

NEW GERMAN CLOTHING ALLOWANCE LARGER . . .

New rationing cards for clothing have taken effect in Germany as from September 1, 1940. Like the first clothing card, which came into being on November 1, 1939, ^{1/} the new card is good for the purchase of rationed textiles other than those the distribution of which is regulated through special buying permits - so-called "Bezugsscheine." The "point allotments" under the old card continue to accrue in September and October, even though the allotment of points under the new cards began on September 1, 1940. This overlapping of card periods operates to increase consumers' textile rations. Apart from this factor, the rationing allowances under the points system are also increased, on the whole. Not only is the annual allowance in points substantially increased, but in some cases textile goods under the new card are available for less points than under the old card.

The point system of the old card by which the consumer was restricted to a total annual quota of textiles, measured in points, is being maintained in the new system. The total quota of the old card was 100 points, with each commodity containing a definite number of points. The new clothing card provides for an annual theoretical quota of 150 points for men, women, and children. While the children's card was formerly from the 3d to the 14th years of age, it is now being issued for the 3d to the 15th years. As under the old-card system, an application may be made for an additional 50 points for boys and 40 points for girls between 13 and 18 years (the "growing points"). The new card for small children (2 and 3 years old) provides now for 150 points as against 70 points on the old card, but with a somewhat higher evaluation of the different items.

The new rationing system is more elaborate than was the old. Basically, one point or coupon of the new card is good for the purchase of roughly 16 grams of textile fibers contained in the commodity bought. Under the new system textiles have been classified into four classes, on the basis of weight and types of raw material used.

As under the old card system, the new rationing system requires careful planning by the individual consumer of his requirements for a year ahead. While typical "clothing budgets" suggesting the best way of utilizing the consumers' quota of points have been given on the old clothing card, this has been discontinued in the new cards, probably because consumers are now familiar with the management of the points.

^{1/} Cf. Foreign Crops and Markets, Volume 39, No. 24.

One of the tentative clothing budgets for women's clothing as listed on the old card and under the new system of evaluation is given hereafter. The articles shown as purchased made up a full yearly allowance under the old card, while under the new card the purchase of the same articles will require only from one-half to two-thirds of the annual ration. There seems to be little doubt, therefore, that new purchases of civilian textile goods in 1940-41 will be permitted on a somewhat more liberal scale compared with 1939-40. This is hardly surprising if it is considered that, while some supplies of textile raw materials seem to have been acquired by Germany from the Soviet Union, and in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, the pressure of home demand after a year of reserve depletion in the individual households is growing stronger.

| Article and allotted period | Women's Clothing Budget for Year | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| | Old card | | New card | | |
| | Nov. 1, 1939-Oct. 31, 1940 | | Sept. 1, 1940-Aug. 31, 1941 | | |
| | 100 points | | 150 points | | |
| | Wool | Other and not specified | Wool | Rayon | Other and not specified |
| <u>1st and 2d months -</u> | | | | | |
| Stockings, 1 pair | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Additional pair | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Bloomers, 1 pair | 10 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| Girdle (1) | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| <u>3d and 4th months -</u> | | | | | |
| Stockings, 1 pair | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| <u>5th and 6th months -</u> | | | | | |
| Underwear, 1 set | 12 | 20 | 19 | 12 | 16 |
| Step-ins (1) | 10 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| <u>7th, 8th, and 9th months -</u> | | | | | |
| Knitting yarn (200 grams) | 14 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 8 |
| <u>10th, 11th, and 12th months -</u> | | | | | |
| Stockings, 2 pair | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Handkerchiefs, (2) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Skirt (woven or knit) .. | 20 | 20 | 26 | 10 | 16 |
| Total assessed | 100 | 100 | 107 | 77 | 87 |
| Points saved | 0 | 0 a/ | 43 | 73 | 63 |
| Total points allowed .. | 100 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Percentage saved | 0 | 0 b/ | 28.7 | 51.3 | 58 |

These items are selected from 61 items listed on the new cards.

a/ If a woven skirt is substituted for a knit skirt in wool, an additional 8 points, or total of 51 points would be saved.

b/ If a woven skirt is substituted for a knit skirt in wool, the percentage saved would be 34 percent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON PRICES CONTROLLED . . .

Following the fixation of maximum prices for American and Egyptian cottons as from October 1, 1940, the directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association announced on October 7 the transfer of all open Liverpool contracts in American futures to March, and in Egyptian to January, at differences ruling at the close of business on October 4. Futures trading will be confined to one month - March for American, January for Egyptian - until a new emergency contract is established. This new emergency contract is expected to bring a more permanent regulation of raw-cotton prices as well, and it is indicated that in the case of American cotton the authorities favor the establishment of maximum prices at levels ruling in the United States, plus shipping costs and a fixed-percentage merchanting profit.

Until such regulation is made, prices of American and Egyptian futures are subject to both maximum and minimum limits. The former, in effect as from October 1, 1940, were changed repeatedly and are at present set at the closing prices of October 7, which for March American means 7.54 pence per pound. (Maximum prices for spot American remain as fixed previously, that is to say, at official quotations of September 24, 1940.) The minimum futures prices, on the other hand, are as established on June 13, 1940, that is to say, at May 17, 1940 quotations. ^{1/} Daily fluctuations in the futures markets continue to be limited, as since September 1939, to 25 points for American and 50 points for Egyptian above or below the closing prices of the previous business day.

LIVERPOOL: Raw cotton prices per pound, spot and futures,
September 11 to October 8, 1940

| Day | Spot price | | Futures | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | December | | | January | | | March | | |
| | Ac- tual | Max- imum | Ac- tual | Max- imum | Min- imum | Ac- tual | Max- imum | Min- imum | Ac- tual | Max- imum | Min- imum |
| Sept.- | Pence | Pence | Pence | Pence | Pence | Pence | Pence | Pence | Pence | Pence | Pence |
| 11 | 8.30 | - | 7.48 | - | 6.76 | 7.39 | - | 6.74 | 7.19 | - | 6.69 |
| 18 | 8.32 | - | 7.58 | - | 6.76 | 7.50 | - | 6.74 | 7.30 | - | 6.69 |
| 24 | 8.41 | - | 7.77 | - | 6.76 | 7.67 | - | 6.74 | 7.50 | - | 6.69 |
| 25 | 8.82 | - | 7.91 | - | 6.76 | 7.81 | - | 6.74 | 7.61 | - | 6.69 |
| Oct.- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 8.30 | 8.41 | 7.66 | 7.77 | 6.76 | 7.56 | 7.67 | 6.74 | 7.36 | 7.50 | 6.69 |
| 2 | 8.18 | 8.41 | 7.53 | 7.77 | 6.76 | 7.47 | 7.67 | 6.74 | 7.37 | 7.50 | 6.69 |
| 3 | 8.21 | 8.41 | 7.61 | 7.77 | 6.76 | 7.53 | 7.67 | 6.74 | 7.42 | 7.50 | 6.69 |
| 4 | 8.21 | a/ | 7.61 | a/ | a/ | 7.53 | a/ | a/ | 7.42 | a/ | a/ |
| 7 | 8.37 | 8.41 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7.54 | 7.97 | 6.69 |
| 8 | 8.13 | 8.41 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7.54 | 7.54 | 6.39 |

a/ Actual prices on October 4 were fixed at October 3 levels.

^{1/} Cf. Foreign Crops and Markets, Vol. 41, No. 1, July 8, 1940.

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I N T E R N A T I O N A L T R A D E

A YEAR OF WAR SHRINKS

UNITED STATES FARM EXPORTS . . .

During its first year, the war in Europe has greatly affected the foreign trade of the United States. Broadly stated, our exports of agricultural commodities have suffered severe losses, while our industrial exports have climbed. On the side of imports, the influence of the war has been relatively small, although raw-material imports have been somewhat increased as a result of war stimulation to United States industry.

A striking thing about the situation as a whole is its great difference from that which prevailed during the World War. Then, our foodstuff exports were greatly stimulated, although the major part of this effect came after 2 or 3 years of war. In the present case, however, foodstuff exports, from almost the beginning, have been severely curtailed, and there is little prospect for a reversal of this development while the war continues. The reason for the difference is to be found chiefly in two things.

In the first place, the belligerents have been preparing for some time to do with a minimum of imported agricultural commodities. In preparation for war, a number of them made the achievement of agricultural self-sufficiency an important official objective.

In the second place, the present war is "total." From the very outset, the conflicting parties have concentrated on the effort to starve out the enemy. This they have done by blockade and the interruption of transportation facilities of all kinds. Moreover, they have restricted the consumption of their own populations in order to conserve economic resources for war needs. They have rationed consumption of products usually imported; diverted the purchases of indispensable imports to countries willing to accept controlled national currencies instead of free exchange; and purchased foreign orders through Government purchasing agencies able to command the lowest available prices. It appears, therefore, that, while distress may possibly drive belligerents to increase their purchases of our agricultural surpluses, any considerable restoration of our markets in the belligerent countries is unlikely as long as present conditions exist.

Exports

Summary figures do not accurately depict the seriousness of the effect of the war on United States farm exports. A number of factors complicate the significance of the ordinary comparisons with previous

periods. Thus, cotton exports, for reasons associated more with the domestic situation than with the war, were unusually low during the season preceding the outbreak of hostilities and much higher during the war year than they otherwise would have been. Exports of pork products were also unusually low during the year preceding the war because of supplies in the United States not yet restored to pre-drought levels. Comparison with any recent 10-year average might avoid at least the second of these difficulties were it not that foreign demand for United States agricultural products remained greatly depressed from 1930 until 1933, after which, for about 3 years, drought in the United States kept American farmers from taking full advantage of its recovery.

In spite of the fact that the bases for comparison are lower than might, therefore, be considered normal, a great decline is apparent. The quantities of three of the five major export groups (tobacco, fruits, and grains) were lower during the war year than during the immediately preceding year by 30 percent or more. A fourth group, pork products, was about 20 percent below the preceding year, and about 40 percent below its 10-year average. Even the other group (cotton and linters) was also below its 10-year average. This is shown in the following table:

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports,
September-August 1939-40, with comparisons
(1909-10 - 1913-14 = 100)

| Commodity or commodity group | September-August a/ | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Average 1929-30 to 1938-39 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) | |
| | | | | 1939-40 | 1939-40 |
| | | | | from 10-year average | from 1938-39 |
| All commodities | 75 | 60 | 69 | -6 | +9 |
| Cotton fiber including linters. | 78 | 43 | 76 | -2 | +33 |
| All commodities except cotton. | 74 | 82 | 60 | -14 | -22 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured b/ ... | 118 | 121 | 82 | -36 | -39 |
| Fruits | 262 | 302 | 147 | -115 | +155 |
| Grain and grain products | 72 | 105 | 60 | -12 | -45 |
| Wheat, including flour | 71 | 100 | 42 | -29 | -58 |
| Cured pork c/ | 27 | 22 | 13 | -14 | -9 |
| Lard d/ | 80 | 56 | 52 | -28 | -4 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Averages of monthly index numbers not adjusted for seasonal variation.

b/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc.

c/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

d/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes neutral lard.

Value figures reveal just about the same picture as that shown by the quantity indexes, as can be seen from the table on page 554. The great increase in cotton exports over last year was responsible for some rise in exports of all agricultural products taken together, but exports of agricultural commodities other than cotton declined approximately 19 percent in value and were about 8 percent below their average during the 9 years, 1930-31 to 1938-39. Of the leading individual items, only bacon increased over the preceding year. Bright flue-cured tobacco showed the largest reduction in absolute value (\$73,276). The greatest percentage decline occurred in apple exports (74 percent).

Moreover, exports during the later months of the year were relatively lower than those in the earlier months. In August, every one of the 12 leading products, with the exception of oranges, was at a considerably lower level than during August 1939, and all but three were at or near the lowest level they reached during any month of the year.

Exports of cotton, for the war year as a whole, advanced about 80 percent in quantity and about 96 percent in value as compared with the unusually low level of the corresponding period a year earlier. They were, however, below the level for the like period averaged over the 9 years, 1930-31 to 1938-39. The factors that caused cotton shipments to fare better than those of other farm products include (a) the virtually exhausted state of foreign stocks of American cotton at the beginning of the war; (b) the relatively high level of cotton-mill activity in Europe during the early months of the war; (c) the cotton-export program of the United States, bringing the export price down for a limited period to a level that purchasers did not expect to see continue for long; and (d) the fear that, as the war advanced, shipping difficulties would increase further.

Under these circumstances, importing countries built up stocks, and larger takings by almost all countries outside of the blockaded area (but especially by the United Kingdom and France) much more than offset the loss of trade with Germany, Poland, and Finland (the only important countries showing decreases). These forces had just about spent themselves by May, and since then the curtailing effect of the war has made itself felt even on cotton. In January, cotton exports started a rapid trend downward and by August were at a considerably lower level than for any other month of the war period. They were about one fifteenth of the January level and were lower than for any month since August 1914.

Exports of wheat, like those of cotton, were greatly aided by an export-payment program. Under this program, domestic sellers were paid the difference between the domestic price and prevailing world market prices in order that sales of our wheat could be made in competition with those of other wheat-producing countries. Since United States prices were constantly above a competitive level, it seems probable that little,

if any, wheat could have been sold for export without the aid of the program. Even with the aid of the program, wheat exports during the war year fell off about 76 percent from their level for the same period a year earlier, and were approximately 62 percent less than their average for the like period during the 10 years, 1929-30 to 1938-39.

United States exports of fruit suffered heavy losses during the period under review. Greatly reduced shipments to the United Kingdom and France accounted for the major portion of the loss, but important declines also occurred in exports of these products to the Netherlands and Belgium. Although Canadian imports of pears, raisins, and prunes increased during the year by significant quantities, these were not sufficient to offset the great losses in shipments to other countries. Fruit purchases by Italy were greater than during the previous year, but the quantities were relatively insignificant as compared with the total. Exports of apples declined 74 percent in value and 76 percent in quantity, while pears, which were second hardest hit in the group, fell off 58 percent and 54 percent, respectively.

Pork products were exported in much smaller quantities than had been generally anticipated. It had been expected that a considerable rise would take place in the exports of these products as a result of the war, both because large surplus supplies were available in the United States at relatively low prices for the first time in a number of years, and because these commodities, as compared with imports of feedstuffs, conserve both shipping space and productive effort for the belligerent countries. The event, however, failed to bear out the expectations. Shipments of bacon and sides increased 37 percent as compared with the very low level of the previous 12-month period but were 25 percent below their average level for the 10 years, 1929-30 to 1938-39. More than half of the year's shipments were dispatched during the three months, December through February. These shipments may have been stimulated in part by the announcement, toward the beginning of the period, of the British-Canadian Bacon Agreement and the order rationing bacon and hams in the United Kingdom. ^{1/} Exports during the last 6 months of the war year, however, were 41 percent less than during the corresponding period a year earlier and approximately 70 percent less than the average 6-months' shipments in the 10 years, 1929-30 to 1938-39.

Lard exports during August were less than for any month since the war began and were just a little more than one-third of the July level. For the war year as a whole, shipments were reduced by only 6 percent from last year's unsatisfactory level and were about 36 percent below average. The United Kingdom, which is by far our most important market, reduced takings by approximately 48 percent. Important increases occurred in shipments to Finland, Belgium, and Sweden, but the quantities

^{1/} See Foreign Crops and Markets, February 3, 1940.

involved were of relatively small significance. Hams and shoulders declined more than either lard or bacon. A decline of 58 percent took place in shipments of these products during the year, and they were about 63 percent below the 10-year average. United Kingdom purchases were cut about 70 percent during the year. As a result, the quantity decrease in shipments to this market alone was 4 percent greater than the net decline of total shipments to all countries.

Exports of the two principal types of tobacco, which usually account for about 90 percent of all tobacco shipments, were down about 33 percent from the relatively high level of the preceding period and approximately the same (32 percent) from the 10-year average. Sharply curtailed shipments to the United Kingdom figured as the principal factor in the decline. The low level was a direct effect of the war, since the United Kingdom did not consider it desirable to use foreign exchange and shipping space for tobacco to be held (as is customarily done) for about 2 years before being used. The high export level of the preceding year, on the other hand, was due to factors not traceable to war or preparations for war.

Soybeans, only a small export item in earlier years, became relatively important during the war period. The heavy European purchases of American soybeans started before the outbreak of hostilities, however, and was only indirectly attributable to the effects of the war and preparations for war. The dominating factors appear to have been: (1) The maintenance of the price of Manchurian soybeans above the world market through barter arrangements concluded by Japan with Germany and Italy; and (2) large soybean production in the United States (39 percent above the 1938-39 crop). The countries that took the bulk (about 95 percent) of our exports last year - the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden - are now all within the blockade. Hence, it does not appear that exports this season will be of any significance. Reports of purchases thus far this year have been negligible as compared with the unusually heavy purchases that had been made by this time a year ago.

Geographic distribution of exports

As can be seen from the table on page 558, an unusually heavy decline (51 percent) occurred in our exports to the United Kingdom of farm products other than cotton. It was greater in actual amount (105 million dollars) than that to the world as a whole. Important decreases also occurred in exports of these products to Germany (99.7 percent), Belgium (55 percent), and France (44 percent). Although the amounts involved were much smaller (7 million dollars, 11 million dollars, and 6 million dollars, respectively), the percentage reduction in the first two cases was greater than that for the United Kingdom. In considering these data, it is important to remember that the period preceding actual

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hostilities in Europe was one of economic warfare, which, for some countries, appears to have been undertaken directly in preparation for the present conflict. Those countries, foreseeing blockade, tried very early in the game to make their economies as nearly as possible independent of sources of agricultural supply (such as the United States), which they did not expect to have available to them in wartime. The great decreases in their takings of our farm products took place in large part prior to the war. The outbreak of hostilities forced the other belligerent countries to take similar measures during the period covered by this statement.

Of the countries that increased their takings of our farm products other than cotton during the year, the only important one was Canada, exports to that country advancing 13 million dollars or 22 percent. Small increases also occurred in shipments to most of the Latin-American countries.

Imports

United States imports of agricultural products during the first 12 months of the war increased by 257 million dollars, or 25 percent, as compared with the same period a year earlier. It does not appear, however, that this increase has resulted from any direct effects of the war. To the extent that wartime purchases of United States industrial products have increased domestic industrial activity, some of the import rise is an indirect war effect. Much of it, however, was due to domestic causes.

The rise in supplementary agricultural imports ^{1/} was considerably less than that in imports of complementary products. The value increase in the case of the former amounted to about 75 million dollars, or 13 percent, while that for the latter came to approximately 183 million dollars, or 35 percent.

The products that figured most prominently in the increase in the value of supplementary imports were sugar, dutiable wool, hides and skins, feeds and fodders, and vegetable oils. The increased imports of sugar during the war year appeared largely because of the difference from the calendar-year period covered by the sugar-import quotas. During 1939, most of the year's quota came in during the autumn months, while more than half of the 1940 quota came in during the first 6 months of the year. As a result, a split year, running from September 1939 to August 1940, happens to include the periods of heavy shipment of 2 quota years, although the quotas permit the entry of about the same amount during each calendar year.

^{1/} All agricultural imports similar to agricultural commodities commercially produced in the United States or interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities are termed "supplementary agricultural imports."

Increased wool imports, while due partly to increased industrial activity in the United States, occurred principally because of the need for replenishing stocks of wool that were almost depleted by the summer of 1939.

An increase of 42 percent in our exports of nonagricultural products has played an important part as one of the dominating factors responsible for the improvement in domestic demand during the year. Although the increase that occurred in our exports of nonagricultural products was more or less limited to a few items of a type associated with the conduct of war, it has had a substantially favorable effect upon industry as a whole. This development, through its effect on domestic industrial production and general purchasing power, has tended partially to offset for American agriculture as a whole the adverse direct effects of the war on the producers of our export crops.

Not all of our regularly imported agricultural products entered in larger quantities during the year. Among the more important products that were imported in smaller quantities were pork and flaxseed. The decrease in imports of the former resulted almost entirely from the cutting off of Poland as a source of supply, while for the latter the decrease was due to an unusually large domestic crop.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation, August 1940, with comparisons (1909-10 to 1913-14 = 100)

| Commodity or commodity group | July | | August | | | July-August average a/ | |
|---|------|------|--------|------|------|---------------------------|------|
| | 1939 | 1940 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| All commodities..... | 51 | 47 | 76 | 63 | 32 | 44 | 30 |
| Cotton fiber including linters... | 57 | 40 | 57 | 67 | 18 | 28 | 15 |
| All commodities except cotton.... | 66 | 57 | 102 | 70 | 48 | 64 | 50 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured <u>b/</u> | 54 | 52 | 127 | 122 | 52 | 76 | 46 |
| Fruits..... | 304 | 75 | 365 | 287 | 28 | 164 | 26 |
| Grains and grain products..... | 80 | 81 | 164 | 78 | 43 | 82 | 62 |
| Wheat, including flour..... | 98 | 49 | 104 | 81 | 28 | 92 | 38 |
| Cured pork <u>c/</u> | 32 | 4 | 17 | 23 | 4 | 28 | 4 |
| Lard <u>d/</u> | 75 | 83 | 32 | 68 | 30 | 61 | 49 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Based on monthly index numbers not adjusted for seasonal variations.

b/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc.

c/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

d/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes neutral lard.

SUMMARY TABLE: United States exports of agricultural products during the war year, September-August, 1938-39 and 1939-40

| Commodity | Unit | Year beginning September a/ | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|---------|
| | | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1939-40 increase (+) or decrease (-) | |
| | | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent |
| VALUE | | | | | |
| Total exports (domestic) | Dol. | 2,905,662 | 3,927,456 | +1,021,794 | +35 |
| Nonagricultural..... | " | 2,261,973 | 3,205,339 | +943,366 | +42 |
| Agricultural..... | " | 643,689 | 722,117 | +78,428 | +12 |
| Cotton b/..... | " | 174,677 | 342,055 | +167,378 | +96 |
| Other agricultural..... | " | 469,012 | 380,062 | -88,950 | -19 |
| Bright flue-cured tobacco... | " | 122,095 | 48,819 | -73,276 | -60 |
| Wheat, grain..... | " | 42,445 | 13,476 | -28,969 | -68 |
| Apples, fresh c/..... | " | 15,098 | 3,952 | -11,146 | -74 |
| Lard, including neutral..... | " | 19,870 | 16,932 | -2,938 | -15 |
| Prunes, dried..... | " | 8,902 | 5,165 | -3,737 | -42 |
| Raisins..... | " | 7,636 | 5,381 | -2,255 | -30 |
| Oranges..... | " | 11,735 | 8,095 | -3,640 | -31 |
| Pears..... | " | 5,457 | 2,296 | -3,171 | -58 |
| Hams and shoulders..... | " | 11,029 | 4,301 | -6,728 | -61 |
| Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn. tobacco | " | 6,091 | 4,452 | -1,639 | -27 |
| Bacon and sides..... | " | 1,745 | 2,410 | +665 | +38 |
| Other agricultural..... | " | 216,899 | 264,723 | +47,824 | +22 |
| QUANTITY | | | | | |
| Cotton d/..... | Bale | 3,479 | 6,260 | +2,781 | +80 |
| Bright flue-cured tobacco..... | Lb. | 360,912 | 237,127 | -123,785 | -34 |
| Wheat, grain..... | Bu. | 72,766 | 17,524 | -55,242 | -76 |
| Apples, fresh c/..... | " | 12,035 | 2,920 | -9,115 | -76 |
| Lard, including neutral..... | Lb. | 263,932 | 247,037 | -16,895 | -6 |
| Prunes, dried..... | " | 203,738 | 106,041 | -102,697 | -49 |
| Raisins..... | " | 156,090 | 114,963 | -41,127 | -26 |
| Oranges..... | Box | 6,564 | 3,808 | -2,756 | -42 |
| Pears, fresh..... | Lb. | 160,047 | 73,311 | -86,736 | -54 |
| Hams and shoulders..... | " | 61,387 | 25,526 | -35,861 | -58 |
| Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn. tobacco.. | " | 45,897 | 34,297 | -11,600 | -25 |
| Bacon and sides..... | " | 14,635 | 20,147 | +5,462 | +37 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to September 30, 1940.

b/ Includes linters.

c/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels.

d/ Upland cotton. Bales of 500 pounds.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Specified United States agricultural products during the war year, September-August 1938-39 and 1939-40

| Country of destination | Year beginning September a/ | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | Lard, including neutral | | Hams and shoulders | | Bacon and sides | |
| | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| United Kingdom..... | 158,963 | 83,202 | 53,063 | 15,668 | 6,122 | 12,559 |
| Canada..... | 1,675 | 2,566 | 2,264 | 2,455 | 947 | 2,204 |
| France..... | 42 | 680 | b/ | 0 | 45 | 1,353 |
| Germany..... | 1,191 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 327 | 0 |
| Poland and Danzig.... | 195 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118 | 0 |
| Denmark..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 0 |
| Norway..... | 10 | 60 | 0 | b/ | 280 | 228 |
| Netherlands..... | 251 | 735 | 0 | b/ | 19 | 25 |
| Belgium..... | 2,477 | 10,591 | b/ | 0 | 1,442 | 85 |
| Italy..... | 565 | 2,074 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 49 |
| Sweden..... | 619 | 5,306 | 6 | 0 | 349 | 414 |
| Finland..... | 285 | 16,577 | 0 | 0 | 203 | 12 |
| U.S.S.R..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | b/ | b/ | b/ |
| Other countries..... | 97,659 | 125,246 | 6,032 | 7,402 | 4,715 | 3,218 |
| Total to all countries | 263,932 | 247,037 | 61,387 | 25,526 | 14,685 | 20,147 |
| | Cotton-Upland c/ | | Tobacco, leaf | | | |
| | | | Bright flue-cured | | Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn. | |
| | 1,000 bales | 1,000 bales | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| United Kingdom..... | 458 | 1,927 | 228,039 | 80,953 | 1,348 | 763 |
| Canada..... | 231 | 417 | 2,826 | 5,376 | 124 | 273 |
| France..... | 367 | 712 | 1,651 | 1,726 | 17,753 | 15,129 |
| Germany..... | 336 | 1 | 5,368 | 0 | 1,774 | 36 |
| Poland and Danzig.... | 175 | 0 | 231 | 0 | 393 | 0 |
| Denmark..... | 35 | 28 | 3,097 | 2,905 | 1,380 | 694 |
| Norway..... | 15 | 29 | 2,105 | 3,262 | 531 | 275 |
| Netherlands..... | 73 | 164 | 6,611 | 17,321 | 6,184 | 4,030 |
| Belgium..... | 94 | 205 | 2,926 | 3,607 | 3,924 | 2,543 |
| Italy..... | 288 | 561 | 29 | 23 | 213 | 106 |
| Sweden..... | 103 | 201 | 5,798 | 2,083 | 5,017 | 1,461 |
| Finland..... | 34 | 29 | 1,304 | 755 | 79 | 99 |
| U.S.S.R..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain..... | 29 | 279 | 0 | 21 | 981 | 10 |
| Japan..... | 359 | 917 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Other countries..... | 382 | 790 | 100,927 | 118,465 | 7,881 | 8,878 |
| Total to all countries | 3,479 | 6,260 | 360,912 | 237,127 | 45,897 | 34,297 |

Continued -

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Specified United States agricultural products during the war year, September-August 1938-39 and 1939-40 Continued
Year beginning September a/

| Country of destination | Wheat | | Apples, fresh d/ | | Pears, fresh | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| United Kingdom..... | 24,975 | 2,778 | 5,155 | 1,138 | 83,956 | 26,737 |
| Canada..... | 3,369 | 220 | 158 | 92 | 15,475 | 24,460 |
| France..... | 485 | 46 | 1,432 | b/ | 14,434 | 0 |
| Germany..... | 1,222 | 0 | 490 | 0 | 2,544 | 0 |
| Poland and Danzig..... | 0 | 0 | b/ | 0 | b/ | 0 |
| Denmark..... | 12 | 0 | 103 | 11 | 112 | 0 |
| Norway..... | 325 | 858 | 180 | 47 | 1,205 | 691 |
| Netherlands..... | 10,141 | 1,532 | 1,479 | 23 | 13,590 | 577 |
| Belgium..... | 13,195 | 4,491 | 863 | 83 | 3,459 | 122 |
| Italy..... | 94 | 123 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 596 |
| Sweden..... | 0 | 0 | 572 | 271 | 8,355 | 6,329 |
| Finland..... | 0 | 0 | 209 | 4 | 2,191 | 125 |
| U.S.S.R..... | 1,988 | 4,452 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain..... | 475 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other countries..... | 16,485 | 3,024 | 1,392 | 1,197 | 14,726 | 13,674 |
| Total to all countries | 72,766 | 17,524 | 12,035 | 2,920 | 160,047 | 73,311 |
| | Oranges | | Raisins | | Prunes, dried | |
| | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| United Kingdom..... | 1,092 | 34 | 63,058 | 30,044 | 44,622 | 32,727 |
| Canada..... | 3,534 | 3,332 | 5,591 | 9,189 | 16,230 | 17,548 |
| France..... | 349 | 12 | 9,253 | 771 | 37,862 | 3,327 |
| Germany..... | 53 | 4 | 1,215 | 21 | 10,699 | 8 |
| Poland and Danzig..... | b/ | 0 | 15 | 0 | 3,153 | 37 |
| Denmark..... | 2 | b/ | 4,046 | 3,395 | 12,737 | 8,604 |
| Norway..... | 295 | 30 | 4,578 | 5,089 | 6,557 | 4,474 |
| Netherlands..... | 333 | 1 | 18,216 | 19,551 | 18,820 | 7,841 |
| Belgium..... | 237 | 13 | 7,823 | 4,351 | 18,480 | 2,194 |
| Italy..... | b/ | 0 | 7 | 584 | 639 | 1,751 |
| Sweden..... | 190 | 28 | 14,781 | 16,255 | 10,116 | 7,836 |
| Finland..... | 36 | b/ | 2,895 | 1,261 | 5,559 | 2,427 |
| U.S.S.R..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan..... | b/ | b/ | 3 | 15 | 1 | b/ |
| Other countries..... | 443 | 354 | 24,599 | 24,440 | 23,263 | 17,267 |
| Total to all countries | 6,564 | 3,808 | 156,090 | 114,936 | 208,738 | 106,041 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to September 30, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Bales of 500 pounds.

d/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: All United States products, agricultural and nonagricultural, during the war year, September-August 1938-39 and 1939-40

| Country of destination | Year beginning September a/ | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Total | | Agricultural | | Nonagricultural | |
| | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 |
| | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| United Kingdom..... | 500,250 | 777,532 | 228,222 | 204,569 | 272,028 | 572,963 |
| Canada..... | 411,902 | 628,043 | 55,625 | 30,017 | 356,277 | 548,026 |
| Union of South Africa... | 70,003 | 84,300 | 1,309 | 1,478 | 68,694 | 82,822 |
| Australia..... | 59,515 | 76,037 | 8,847 | 7,569 | 50,668 | 68,468 |
| France..... | 154,180 | 519,943 | 32,403 | 49,389 | 121,777 | 270,554 |
| Germany | 82,822 | 401 | 24,477 | 54 | 58,345 | 347 |
| Poland and Danzig..... | 23,667 | 139 | 9,081 | 2 | 14,586 | 137 |
| Denmark..... | 20,869 | 16,795 | 5,418 | 7,443 | 15,451 | 9,352 |
| Norway..... | 21,450 | 32,120 | 5,587 | 11,048 | 15,863 | 21,072 |
| Netherlands..... | 83,845 | 75,279 | 30,049 | 35,949 | 53,796 | 39,330 |
| Belgium..... | 66,737 | 45,557 | 24,908 | 20,119 | 41,829 | 25,438 |
| Italy..... | 52,521 | 75,443 | 15,149 | 31,395 | 37,372 | 43,548 |
| Sweden..... | 76,181 | 74,226 | 14,549 | 20,241 | 61,632 | 53,985 |
| Finland..... | 13,248 | 22,883 | 3,171 | 5,921 | 10,077 | 16,962 |
| U.S.S.R..... | 46,850 | 78,924 | 896 | 3,221 | 45,954 | 75,703 |
| Spain..... | 14,199 | 37,189 | 2,102 | 15,278 | 12,097 | 21,911 |
| Japan..... | 222,429 | 241,470 | 45,570 | 50,887 | 176,859 | 190,583 |
| Netherlands West Indies | 39,461 | 28,964 | 1,808 | 2,460 | 37,653 | 26,504 |
| Cuba..... | 71,113 | 89,952 | 20,388 | 22,881 | 50,725 | 67,071 |
| Mexico..... | 67,996 | 89,257 | 6,153 | 6,110 | 61,843 | 83,147 |
| Argentina..... | 64,747 | 116,691 | 1,084 | 2,197 | 63,663 | 114,494 |
| Brazil..... | 66,599 | 110,424 | 1,425 | 2,493 | 65,174 | 107,931 |
| Chile..... | 22,379 | 40,520 | 885 | 1,336 | 21,494 | 39,184 |
| Colombia..... | 46,519 | 53,801 | 4,037 | 5,188 | 42,482 | 48,613 |
| Venezuela..... | 52,671 | 71,086 | 6,499 | 8,332 | 46,172 | 62,754 |
| Other countries..... | 553,509 | 740,480 | 94,047 | 126,010 | 459,462 | 614,470 |
| Total..... | 2,905,662 | 3,927,456 | 643,689 | 722,117 | 2,261,973 | 3,205,339 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce,
a/ Corrected to September 30, 1940.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: United States agricultural, cotton, and agricultural minus cotton, during the war year, September-August 1938-39 and 1939-40

| Country of destination | Year beginning September a/ | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | Total agricultural | | Cotton | | Agricultural minus cotton | |
| | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | dollars | dollars | dollars | dollars | dollars | dollars |
| United Kingdom..... | 228,222 | 204,569 | 23,558 | 105,225 | 204,664 | 99,344 |
| Canada..... | 55,625 | 80,017 | 11,389 | 22,952 | 44,236 | 57,065 |
| Union of South Africa.. | 1,309 | 1,478 | 25 | 7 | 1,284 | 1,471 |
| Australia..... | 8,847 | 7,569 | 332 | 1,251 | 8,515 | 6,318 |
| France..... | 32,403 | 49,389 | 19,050 | 41,907 | 13,353 | 7,482 |
| Germany..... | 24,477 | 54 | 17,542 | 36 | 6,935 | 18 |
| Poland and Danzig..... | 9,081 | 2 | 8,607 | 0 | 474 | 2 |
| Denmark..... | 5,418 | 7,443 | 1,691 | 1,452 | 3,727 | 5,991 |
| Norway..... | 5,587 | 11,048 | 734 | 1,460 | 4,853 | 9,588 |
| Netherlands..... | 30,049 | 35,949 | 3,759 | 8,638 | 26,290 | 27,311 |
| Belgium..... | 24,903 | 20,119 | 4,722 | 10,951 | 20,186 | 9,168 |
| Italy..... | 15,149 | 31,895 | 14,373 | 30,098 | 776 | 1,797 |
| Sweden..... | 14,549 | 20,241 | 5,017 | 10,410 | 9,532 | 9,831 |
| Finland..... | 3,171 | 5,921 | 1,606 | 1,616 | 1,565 | 4,305 |
| U.S.S.R..... | 896 | 3,221 | 0 | 0 | 896 | 3,221 |
| Spain..... | 2,102 | 15,278 | 1,454 | 15,179 | 648 | 99 |
| Japan..... | 45,570 | 50,887 | 42,756 | 49,135 | 2,814 | 1,752 |
| Netherlands West Indies | 1,808 | 2,460 | 0 | 0 | 1,808 | 2,460 |
| Cuba..... | 20,388 | 22,881 | 664 | 920 | 19,724 | 21,961 |
| Mexico..... | 6,153 | 6,110 | 0 | 0 | 6,153 | 6,110 |
| Argentina..... | 1,084 | 2,197 | 0 | 0 | 1,084 | 2,197 |
| Brazil..... | 1,425 | 2,493 | 0 | 0 | 1,425 | 2,493 |
| Chile..... | 885 | 1,366 | 604 | 795 | 281 | 571 |
| Colombia..... | 4,037 | 5,188 | 1,287 | 1,567 | 2,750 | 3,621 |
| Venezuela..... | 6,499 | 8,332 | 0 | 200 | 6,499 | 8,132 |
| Other countries..... | 94,047 | 126,010 | 15,507 | 38,256 | 78,540 | 87,754 |
| Total..... | 643,689 | 722,117 | 174,677 | 342,055 | 469,012 | 380,062 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to September 30, 1940.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: All products,
agricultural, and nonagricultural during the war year,
September-August 1938-39 and 1939-40

| Country of origin | Year beginning September a/ | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Total | | Agricultural | | Nonagricultural | |
| | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | dollars | dollars | dollars | dollars | dollars | dollars |
| United Kingdom..... | 144,790 | 146,819 | 10,990 | 8,159 | 133,800 | 138,660 |
| Canada..... | 296,055 | 390,400 | 41,457 | 45,860 | 254,598 | 344,540 |
| Union of South Africa... | 22,181 | 42,945 | 2,119 | 10,227 | 20,062 | 32,718 |
| Australia..... | 13,194 | 19,099 | 8,575 | 10,686 | 4,619 | 8,413 |
| France..... | 64,145 | 51,783 | 14,482 | 11,057 | 49,663 | 40,726 |
| Germany..... | 71,745 | 13,672 | 4,211 | 1,589 | 67,534 | 12,083 |
| Poland and Danzig..... | 15,295 | 1,116 | 12,415 | 577 | 2,880 | 539 |
| Denmark..... | 3,717 | 2,336 | 2,088 | 1,251 | 1,629 | 1,085 |
| Norway..... | 19,639 | 15,902 | 522 | 353 | 19,117 | 15,549 |
| Netherlands..... | 31,123 | 19,107 | 11,039 | 7,357 | 20,084 | 11,750 |
| Belgium..... | 57,582 | 46,093 | 3,380 | 3,200 | 54,202 | 42,893 |
| Italy..... | 38,564 | 38,527 | 21,745 | 22,630 | 16,819 | 15,897 |
| Sweden..... | 41,454 | 34,080 | 745 | 239 | 40,709 | 33,841 |
| Finland..... | 20,832 | 10,910 | 545 | 140 | 20,287 | 10,770 |
| U.S.S.R..... | 24,149 | 25,067 | 2,614 | 3,391 | 21,535 | 21,676 |
| Spain..... | 8,538 | 12,711 | 6,890 | 9,417 | 1,648 | 3,294 |
| Japan..... | 135,684 | 168,231 | 99,337 | 126,333 | 36,347 | 41,893 |
| Netherlands West Indies | 20,408 | 20,921 | 309 | 118 | 20,099 | 20,803 |
| Cuba..... | 85,598 | 122,644 | 79,565 | 113,306 | 6,033 | 9,338 |
| Mexico..... | 50,125 | 58,506 | 24,756 | 26,982 | 25,429 | 31,524 |
| Argentina..... | 53,668 | 74,759 | 47,895 | 65,881 | 5,773 | 8,878 |
| Brazil..... | 100,410 | 107,537 | 97,290 | 101,026 | 3,120 | 6,501 |
| Chile..... | 26,801 | 45,300 | 986 | 2,289 | 25,815 | 43,091 |
| Colombia..... | 47,202 | 51,246 | 45,390 | 49,070 | 1,812 | 2,176 |
| Venezuela..... | 21,383 | 32,486 | 3,199 | 5,342 | 18,184 | 27,144 |
| Other countries..... | 696,369 | 976,414 | 478,352 | 652,000 | 218,017 | 324,414 |
| Total..... | 2,110,711 | 2,528,621 | 1,020,896 | 1,272,485 | 1,089,815 | 1,250,196 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to September 30, 1940.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of United States foreign trade, monthly average
1928-39 to 1939-40, and monthly January 1939 to date

| Year and month | Domestic exports | | | | Imports a/ | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | All | Agricultural | | | All | Agricultural | | |
| | commodi- ties | Total | Cotton unmfd. | Agri., excl. cotton | commodi- ties | Total | Supple- mentary | Comple- mentary |
| | Million dollars | Million dollars | Million dollars | Million dollars | Million dollars | Million dollars | Million dollars | Million dollars |
| <u>Monthly average</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1928-29 | 440.3 | 153.9 | 72.4 | 81.5 | 357.7 | 181.5 | 85.9 | 95.6 |
| 1929-30 | 384.8 | 124.7 | 55.9 | 68.8 | 320.7 | 158.3 | 74.1 | 84.2 |
| 1930-31 | 252.6 | 86.5 | 35.4 | 51.1 | 202.7 | 96.8 | 42.7 | 54.1 |
| 1931-32 | 159.0 | 62.7 | 28.3 | 34.4 | 144.2 | 69.5 | 31.2 | 38.3 |
| 1932-33 | 117.8 | 49.1 | 27.0 | 22.1 | 97.3 | 51.1 | 23.5 | 27.6 |
| 1933-34 | 167.4 | 65.6 | 36.9 | 28.7 | 139.5 | 69.9 | 34.9 | 35.0 |
| 1934-35 | 173.8 | 55.7 | 27.8 | 27.9 | 149.1 | 77.8 | 41.5 | 36.3 |
| 1935-36 | 198.0 | 63.9 | 33.2 | 30.7 | 184.0 | 95.1 | 53.5 | 41.6 |
| 1936-37 | 232.6 | 61.0 | 31.9 | 29.1 | 241.0 | 128.1 | 72.3 | 55.8 |
| 1937-38 | 280.1 | 74.2 | 36.0 | 48.2 | 194.2 | 96.3 | 49.0 | 47.3 |
| 1938-39 | 240.4 | 56.9 | 14.9 | 42.0 | 173.2 | 83.2 | 40.5 | 42.7 |
| 1939-40 | 312.3 | 61.6 | 29.0 | 32.6 | 204.0 | 103.3 | 47.6 | 55.7 |
| <u>1939</u> | | | | | | | | |
| January | 210.3 | 54.7 | 15.0 | 39.7 | 169.4 | 81.0 | 37.5 | 46.5 |
| February | 216.2 | 50.7 | 13.7 | 37.0 | 152.6 | 74.8 | 35.5 | 39.3 |
| March | 264.0 | 55.0 | 17.0 | 38.0 | 191.3 | 96.5 | 45.5 | 51.0 |
| April | 227.6 | 37.6 | 9.2 | 28.4 | 185.9 | 83.2 | 43.6 | 39.6 |
| May | 246.1 | 40.0 | 7.5 | 32.5 | 194.2 | 93.2 | 45.0 | 48.2 |
| June | 233.5 | 30.1 | 6.2 | 23.9 | 178.4 | 87.9 | 44.1 | 43.8 |
| <u>1939-40 Prel.</u> | | | | | | | | |
| July | 226.7 | 31.2 | 6.0 | 25.2 | 170.4 | 83.8 | 44.2 | 39.6 |
| August | 247.4 | 44.2 | 11.6 | 32.6 | 180.2 | 89.8 | 44.0 | 45.8 |
| September ... | 284.4 | 74.4 | 35.4 | 39.0 | 199.4 | 101.4 | 50.1 | 51.3 |
| October | 323.1 | 95.8 | 47.2 | 48.6 | 207.1 | 102.5 | 43.7 | 58.8 |
| November | 286.8 | 63.9 | 30.6 | 33.3 | 214.5 | 101.4 | 43.0 | 58.4 |
| December | 357.3 | 77.5 | 43.7 | 33.8 | 232.7 | 119.3 | 49.7 | 69.6 |
| January | 360.2 | 97.2 | 59.9 | 37.3 | 234.6 | 123.1 | 50.7 | 72.4 |
| February | 338.9 | 80.3 | 44.3 | 36.0 | 189.9 | 100.1 | 50.3 | 49.8 |
| March | 313.7 | 60.6 | 26.6 | 34.0 | 206.4 | 107.7 | 48.7 | 59.0 |
| April | 316.4 | 47.6 | 21.1 | 26.5 | 203.1 | 105.7 | 46.0 | 59.7 |
| May | 318.1 | 36.1 | 13.5 | 22.6 | 203.7 | 104.9 | 52.9 | 52.0 |
| June | 344.2 | 30.9 | 8.3 | 22.6 | 205.2 | 99.7 | 48.0 | 51.7 |
| <u>1940-41 Prel.</u> | | | | | | | | |
| July | 312.3 | 31.5 | 7.9 | 23.6 | 217.8 | 108.4 | 45.0 | 63.4 |
| August | 341.9 | 26.3 | 3.6 | 22.7 | 214.1 | 104.3 | 41.3 | 63.0 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ General imports prior to 1933-34; subsequently, imports for consumption.

EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

| Year and month | Lard, incl. neu- tral | Hams and shoul- ders a/ | Bacon and sides b/ | Cotton, Upland c/ | Tobacco leaf | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 bales | 1,000 pounds Bright flue- cured | 1,000 pounds Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn. |
| Monthly average-- | | | | | | |
| 1928-39 | 66,602 | 10,450 | 10,771 | 632 | 34,496 | 6,609 |
| 1929-30 | 66,995 | 10,860 | 11,081 | 562 | 35,829 | 8,032 |
| 1930-31 | 49,702 | 8,312 | 4,368 | 569 | 36,057 | 6,859 |
| 1931-32 | 45,860 | 5,778 | 2,131 | 732 | 23,791 | 6,683 |
| 1932-33 | 47,155 | 5,934 | 1,475 | 704 | 22,472 | 5,304 |
| 1933-34 | 45,951 | 5,957 | 1,987 | 681 | 27,528 | 6,321 |
| 1934-35 | 18,950 | 5,380 | 999 | 419 | 20,373 | 5,297 |
| 1935-36 | 7,465 | 3,893 | 362 | 529 | 26,899 | 4,578 |
| 1936-37 | 8,643 | 3,271 | 332 | 475 | 25,220 | 4,274 |
| 1937-38 | 15,842 | 4,025 | 474 | 485 | 30,160 | 3,782 |
| 1938-39 | 19,956 | 4,894 | 1,105 | 297 | 30,208 | 3,970 |
| 1939-40 | 21,400 | 3,071 | 1,884 | 531 | 21,026 | 2,925 |
| 1939 | | | | | | |
| January | 28,520 | 3,744 | 1,209 | 299 | 22,286 | 2,018 |
| February | 24,483 | 4,096 | 1,139 | 277 | 29,465 | 1,759 |
| March | 22,157 | 6,434 | 1,017 | 340 | 26,668 | 6,151 |
| April | 17,531 | 5,289 | 830 | 184 | 9,883 | 5,737 |
| May | 25,303 | 6,799 | 937 | 148 | 11,584 | 8,201 |
| June | 22,682 | 7,265 | 818 | 119 | 6,051 | 5,494 |
| 1939-40 Prel. | | | | | | |
| July | 25,339 | 7,920 | 1,984 | 112 | 10,161 | 1,236 |
| August | 22,848 | 5,132 | 1,038 | 212 | 23,412 | 974 |
| September | 24,693 | 2,983 | 1,465 | 688 | 36,038 | 4,225 |
| October | 19,091 | 2,029 | 1,060 | 926 | 20,431 | 2,546 |
| November | 25,706 | 2,131 | 908 | 604 | 22,137 | 1,845 |
| December | 18,917 | 4,056 | 3,956 | 838 | 22,862 | 1,526 |
| January | 27,988 | 6,299 | 6,002 | 1,068 | 28,246 | 2,037 |
| February | 25,133 | 3,569 | 2,848 | 766 | 13,540 | 1,458 |
| March | 20,654 | 654 | 574 | 447 | 26,787 | 1,840 |
| April | 18,849 | 577 | 1,776 | 355 | 9,707 | 4,042 |
| May | 14,839 | 845 | 650 | 229 | 21,111 | 7,248 |
| June | 12,697 | 662 | 351 | 129 | 12,830 | 6,121 |
| 1940-41 Prel. | | | | | | |
| July | 28,239 | 936 | 233 | 141 | 12,385 | 940 |
| August | 10,181 | 786 | 324 | 69 | 11,004 | 470 |

(Continued)

EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly January 1939 to date-Continued

| Year and month | Wheat, grain 1,000 bushels | Apples fresh d/ 1,000 bushels | Pears, fresh 1,000 pounds | Oranges 1,000 boxes | Raisins 1,000 pounds | Prunes, dried 1,000 pounds |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Monthly average- | | | | | | |
| 1928-29..... | 8,593 | 1,754 | 6,904 | 352 | 18,480 | 33,754 |
| 1929-30..... | 7,681 | 857 | 5,169 | 306 | 10,725 | 11,916 |
| 1930-31..... | 6,364 | 1,695 | 11,222 | 332 | 10,425 | 24,688 |
| 1931-32..... | 8,043 | 1,503 | 7,559 | 295 | 10,184 | 20,328 |
| 1932-33..... | 1,741 | 1,146 | 9,999 | 283 | 9,376 | 15,196 |
| 1933-34..... | 1,567 | 1,022 | 9,251 | 287 | 7,830 | 16,903 |
| 1934-35..... | 252 | 672 | 8,386 | 341 | 7,824 | 12,726 |
| 1935-36..... | 26 | 1,020 | 10,345 | 454 | 9,085 | 18,137 |
| 1936-37..... | 264 | 562 | 10,943 | 257 | 9,361 | 13,663 |
| 1937-38..... | 6,978 | 913 | 11,229 | 494 | 11,781 | 17,899 |
| 1938-39..... | 7,049 | 1,006 | 14,248 | 632 | 12,770 | 17,836 |
| 1939-40..... | 1,970 | 268 | 7,755 | 321 | 10,564 | 9,920 |
| 1939 | | | | | | |
| January..... | 10,219 | 2,396 | 5,370 | 573 | 9,607 | 14,568 |
| February..... | 8,782 | 1,230 | 2,175 | 520 | 6,390 | 14,266 |
| March..... | 8,487 | 1,192 | 1,341 | 915 | 7,236 | 14,740 |
| April..... | 5,924 | 634 | 550 | 1,385 | 6,520 | 14,262 |
| May..... | 10,672 | 396 | 300 | 738 | 9,828 | 15,803 |
| June..... | 3,929 | 83 | 82 | 398 | 3,968 | 8,108 |
| 1939-40 Prel. | | | | | | |
| July..... | 3,019 | 108 | 8,944 | 287 | 9,922 | 9,520 |
| August..... | 5,903 | 286 | 19,570 | 292 | 5,542 | 8,896 |
| September..... | 2,530 | 348 | 14,527 | 234 | 15,675 | 7,507 |
| October..... | 1,701 | 666 | 23,916 | 201 | 54,703 | 30,536 |
| November..... | 1,452 | 701 | 13,779 | 260 | 8,735 | 14,034 |
| December..... | 597 | 338 | 6,640 | 494 | 6,769 | 5,462 |
| January..... | 608 | 244 | 3,230 | 289 | 7,060 | 16,665 |
| February..... | 1,430 | 158 | 772 | 336 | 7,302 | 10,701 |
| March..... | 3,704 | 167 | 912 | 399 | 5,586 | 7,553 |
| April..... | 1,833 | 96 | 250 | 585 | 2,901 | 3,743 |
| May..... | 227 | 79 | 427 | 180 | 1,418 | 2,274 |
| June..... | 632 | 26 | 92 | 296 | 1,157 | 2,356 |
| 1940-41 Prel. | | | | | | |
| July..... | 1,876 | 53 | 2,896 | 55 | 2,279 | 3,343 |
| August..... | 934 | 45 | 5,868 | 477 | 1,331 | 2,069 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Prior to June 30, 1931, includes Wiltshire sides. b/ Prior to June 30, 1931, excludes Wiltshire sides. c/ Bales of 500 pounds. d/ Includes boxes, baskets, and barrels in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS a/: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

| Year and month | Cattle, dutiab: b/ | Beef canned, including corned b/ | Hams, shoul- ders, and bacon | Cheese | Hides a/ skins raw c/ | Wool b/ d/ |
|------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Monthly average- | | | | | | |
| 1928-29 | 40 | 6,099 | 189 | 7,051 | 37,281 | 9,516 |
| 1929-30 | 34 | 6,874 | 160 | 6,522 | 45,714 | 9,970 |
| 1930-31 | 7 | 1,373 | 158 | 4,831 | 22,155 | 3,556 |
| 1931-32 | 8 | 1,874 | 234 | 4,770 | 21,174 | 2,258 |
| 1932-33 | 8 | 2,599 | 194 | 4,660 | 17,629 | 1,019 |
| 1933-34 | 5 | 3,295 | 90 | 3,909 | 27,534 | 4,699 |
| 1934-35 | 20 | 5,791 | 158 | 4,037 | 17,651 | 2,289 |
| 1935-36 | 35 | 7,349 | 1,246 | 4,115 | 27,262 | 8,434 |
| 1936-37 | 36 | 6,677 | 3,335 | 5,474 | 27,264 | 15,118 |
| 1937-38 | 36 | 7,025 | 3,811 | 4,624 | 15,704 | 3,546 |
| 1938-39 | 56 | 6,721 | 3,775 | 4,556 | 23,573 | 5,497 |
| 1939-40 | 53 | 6,912 | 1,131 | 4,608 | 26,476 | 13,464 |
| 1939 | | | | | | |
| January | 115 | 4,365 | 3,737 | 3,914 | 32,656 | 6,334 |
| February | 69 | 3,132 | 3,705 | 4,425 | 28,006 | 5,465 |
| March | 90 | 5,707 | 4,119 | 4,881 | 28,688 | 9,207 |
| April | 125 | 8,640 | 4,750 | 5,927 | 25,298 | 7,109 |
| May | 62 | 11,281 | 4,389 | 4,353 | 26,805 | 7,327 |
| June | 26 | 7,879 | 3,572 | 3,781 | 22,400 | 6,336 |
| 1939-40 Prel. | | | | | | |
| July | 55 | 8,082 | 4,481 | 3,134 | 22,599 | 5,544 |
| August | 43 | 7,515 | 4,327 | 3,435 | 24,812 | 5,040 |
| September | 20 | 13,055 | 1,529 | 5,762 | 24,117 | 11,944 |
| October | 60 | 8,425 | 454 | 11,637 | 21,173 | 9,916 |
| November | 60 | 4,439 | 717 | 6,344 | 31,305 | 11,948 |
| December | 29 | 3,351 | 544 | 3,478 | 33,151 | 16,397 |
| January | 69 | 8,407 | 422 | 3,339 | 30,116 | 24,990 |
| February | 38 | 6,445 | 264 | 2,959 | 32,149 | 21,086 |
| March | 43 | 4,757 | 305 | 3,698 | 23,529 | 20,710 |
| April | 92 | 4,536 | 153 | 4,073 | 22,601 | 12,466 |
| May | 85 | 9,080 | 298 | 4,072 | 23,662 | 10,222 |
| June | 39 | 4,851 | 74 | 3,363 | 28,497 | 11,301 |
| 1940-41 Prel. | | | | | | |
| July | 42 | 4,070 | 54 | 1,780 | 28,310 | 10,332 |
| August | 34 | 4,640 | 28 | 1,377 | 32,956 | 10,018 |

Continued -

IMPORTS a/: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date-Continued

| Year and month | Cotton, unmfd. e/ | Flax- seed | Oils | | Sugar f/ | Tobacco, unmfd. |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | 1,000 bales | 1,000 bushels | Coconut pounds | Tung pounds | 1,000 tons | 1,000 pounds |
| Monthly average- | | | | | | |
| 1928-29 | 40 | 1,958 | 21,441 | 9,603 | 395 | 6,607 |
| 1929-30 | 34 | 1,638 | 30,883 | 10,912 | 303 | 5,265 |
| 1930-31 | 9 | 651 | 26,328 | 8,283 | 274 | 6,285 |
| 1931-32 | 12 | 1,154 | 24,757 | 6,779 | 272 | 6,115 |
| 1932-33 | 11 | 518 | 21,725 | 6,938 | 246 | 4,962 |
| 1933-34 | 13 | 1,492 | 29,425 | 10,176 | 235 | 4,649 |
| 1934-35 | 10 | 1,278 | 25,063 | 9,364 | 281 | 4,856 |
| 1935-36 | 14 | 1,232 | 29,141 | 12,491 | 270 | 5,658 |
| 1936-37 | 27 | 2,175 | 26,549 | 12,292 | 247 | 5,776 |
| 1937-38 | 15 | 1,488 | 28,731 | 10,779 | 234 | 5,668 |
| 1938-39 | 18 | 1,562 | 31,638 | 8,038 | 214 | 6,340 |
| 1939-40 | 20 | 1,101 | 26,630 | 8,298 | 279 | 6,728 |
| 1939 | | | | | | |
| January | 14 | 2,111 | 23,103 | 7,517 | 71 | 5,820 |
| February | 19 | 2,248 | 29,122 | 4,656 | 130 | 5,492 |
| March | 12 | 2,031 | 41,370 | 5,597 | 256 | 6,592 |
| April | 19 | 1,416 | 32,889 | 9,526 | 224 | 4,783 |
| May | 23 | 1,155 | 38,450 | 5,542 | 206 | 7,765 |
| June | 14 | 1,802 | 37,557 | 6,630 | 287 | 6,865 |
| 1939-40 Prel. | | | | | | |
| July | 22 | 1,123 | 21,215 | 6,575 | 354 | 6,463 |
| August | 16 | 1,511 | 32,898 | 4,592 | 324 | 7,548 |
| September | 15 | 452 | 10,988 | 5,713 | 415 | 6,491 |
| October | 23 | 875 | 17,774 | 6,679 | 210 | 6,724 |
| November | 17 | 682 | 34,744 | 3,098 | 94 | 8,425 |
| December | 23 | 623 | 26,686 | 12,593 | 331 | 9,478 |
| January | 13 | 1,058 | 34,899 | 16,158 | 191 | 6,174 |
| February | 43 | 1,763 | 26,240 | 7,262 | 261 | 5,285 |
| March | 12 | 1,972 | 34,266 | 8,886 | 276 | 5,159 |
| April | 17 | 1,199 | 34,977 | 1,279 | 293 | 5,790 |
| May | 24 | 1,434 | 18,150 | 11,862 | 301 | 6,770 |
| June | 15 | 521 | 26,729 | 14,874 | 302 | 6,425 |
| 1940-41 Prel. | | | | | | |
| July | 26 | 661 | 36,659 | 18,721 | 293 | 7,780 |
| August | 16 | 628 | 26,286 | 9,941 | 271 | 7,329 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34 except where otherwise noted; subsequently, imports for consumption. b/ Imports for consumption. c/ Prior to 1933-34, includes a small amount of fish and reptile skins. Beginning January 1, 1936, excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," which are reported in pieces only. d/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for manufacture of carpets, etc. e/ Bales of 478 pounds each. Prior to January 1, 1936, excludes linters, which were not separately classified. f/ Tons of 2,000 pounds, each. Excludes beet sugar.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products, July-August 1939 and 1940

| Commodity | July-August a/ | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | 1939 | 1940 | 1940 increase (+) or decrease (-) | |
| | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars | Per- cent |
| Agricultural products- | | | | |
| Exports | 75,444 | 57,842 | -17,602 | -23 |
| Imports (supplementary) | 88,178 | 86,277 | -1,901 | -2 |
| <u>Exports (domestic)</u> | | | | |
| Total exports of all commodities | 474,152 | 654,268 | +180,116 | +38 |
| Agricultural | 75,444 | 57,842 | -17,602 | -23 |
| Cotton, unmanufactured | 17,603 | 11,501 | -6,102 | -35 |
| Agricultural, other than cotton.... | 57,841 | 46,341 | -11,500 | -20 |
| Principal fruits and fruit prep.. | 10,315 | 3,202 | -7,113 | -69 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 11,802 | 6,784 | -5,018 | -43 |
| Grains and flours | 12,350 | 13,235 | +935 | +8 |
| Cottonseed & linseed cake and meal | 1,282 | 20 | -1,262 | -98 |
| Pork and lard | 7,173 | 3,229 | -3,944 | -55 |
| Other agricultural products | 14,919 | 19,821 | +4,902 | +33 |
| <u>Imports (for consumption)</u> | | | | |
| Total imports of all commodities | 350,655 | 431,932 | +81,277 | +23 |
| Supplementary agricultural | 88,178 | 86,277 | -1,901 | -2 |
| Sugar, excluding beet | 28,490 | 21,843 | -6,647 | -23 |
| Principal vegetable oils, expressed. | 6,666 | 10,687 | +4,021 | +60 |
| Hides and skins | 6,702 | 7,987 | +1,285 | +19 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 6,687 | 6,835 | +148 | +2 |
| Flaxseed | 3,142 | 1,705 | -1,437 | -46 |
| Wool, unmf'd., excl. free in bond ... | 2,399 | 4,872 | +2,473 | +103 |
| Cattle, dutiable | 3,847 | 2,119 | -1,728 | -45 |
| Nuts and preparations | 1,746 | 2,074 | +328 | +19 |
| Cheese | 1,417 | 662 | -755 | -53 |
| Cotton, unmanufactured | 1,442 | 1,731 | +289 | +20 |
| Beef, canned, including corned | 1,518 | 957 | -561 | -37 |
| Molasses | 1,466 | 2,132 | +666 | +45 |
| Principal feeds and fodders | 1,529 | 1,668 | +139 | +9 |
| Other supplementary agricultural .. | 21,127 | 21,005 | -122 | -1 |
| <u>Percentage-</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Percent</u> | | |
| Supplementary agricultural imports of agricultural exports | 117 | 149 | | |
| Agricultural exports of total exports | 16 | 9 | | |
| Supplementary agricultural imports of total imports | 25 | 20 | | |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to September 30, 1940.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-August 1939 and 1940

| Commodity exported | Unit | July-August a/ | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | Quantity | | Value | |
| | | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS: | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| <u>Animals, live:</u> | | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars |
| Cattle | No. | b/ | b/ | 30 | 58 |
| Hogs | No. | b/ | b/ | 1 | 1 |
| Horses | No. | b/ | b/ | 67 | 14 |
| Mules, asses, and burros | No. | 1 | b/ | 132 | b/ |
| <u>Dairy products:</u> | | | | | |
| Butter | Lb. | 329 | 546 | 88 | 164 |
| Cheese- | | | | | |
| Processed, blended, & spreads.. | Lb. | 188 | 291 | 38 | 65 |
| Other cheese | Lb. | 72 | 89 | 15 | 21 |
| Total cheese | Lb. | 260 | 380 | 53 | 86 |
| Milk- | | | | | |
| Fresh and sterilized | Gal. | 8 | 45 | 8 | 24 |
| Condensed | Lb. | 409 | 7,957 | 42 | 886 |
| Dried | Lb. | 1,435 | 2,675 | 397 | 733 |
| Evaporated | Lb. | 4,314 | 68,032 | 276 | 4,176 |
| Infants' foods, malted, etc. | Lb. | 667 | 530 | 258 | 130 |
| Eggs, in the shell | Doz. | 376 | 654 | 93 | 150 |
| <u>Meats and meat products:</u> | | | | | |
| Beef and veal- | | | | | |
| Fresh and frozen | Lb. | 881 | 1,067 | 139 | 162 |
| Pickled or cured | Lb. | 1,800 | 1,335 | 147 | 105 |
| Canned beef, incl. corned | Lb. | 245 | 77 | 89 | 17 |
| Total beef and veal | Lb. | 2,926 | 2,479 | 375 | 284 |
| Pork- | | | | | |
| Fresh or frozen | Lb. | 6,466 | 2,352 | 742 | 251 |
| Bacon | Lb. | 2,263 | 557 | 192 | 77 |
| Hams and shoulders | Lb. | 13,052 | 1,722 | 2,325 | 279 |
| Sides, Cumberland and Wilt. ... | Lb. | 759 | 0 | 105 | 0 |
| Pickled or salted | Lb. | 2,972 | 2,169 | 226 | 166 |
| Canned | Lb. | 1,553 | 410 | 509 | 114 |
| Total pork | Lb. | 27,065 | 7,210 | 4,099 | 887 |
| Mutton and lamb | Lb. | 44 | 79 | 10 | 15 |
| Poultry and game, fresh | Lb. | 580 | 281 | 96 | 71 |
| Sausage- | | | | | |
| Canned | Lb. | 260 | 209 | 74 | 55 |
| Other sausage | Lb. | 206 | 317 | 45 | 63 |
| Other meats- | | | | | |
| Fresh, frozen, or cured | Lb. | 4,080 | 452 | 438 | 37 |
| Canned, incl. canned poultry .. | Lb. | 299 | 199 | 57 | 34 |
| Total meats | Lb. | 35,460 | 11,226 | 5,194 | 1,446 |

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-August 1939 and 1940-Continued

| Commodity exported | Unit | July-August a/ | | | |
|---|-------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | Quantity | | Value | |
| | | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con: | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Meats and meat products, Con: | | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars |
| Meat extracts & bouillon cubes.. | Lb. | 6 | 5 | 12 | 9 |
| Sausage casings | Lb. | 2,719 | 1,767 | 789 | 863 |
| Oils and fats, animal: | | | | | |
| Lard, including neutral | Lb. | 48,187 | 38,419 | 3,074 | 2,342 |
| Oleo oil | Lb. | 1,014 | 170 | 84 | 12 |
| Oleo stock | Lb. | 605 | 1 | 44 | b/ |
| Stearins and fatty acids | Lb. | 230 | 1,203 | 14 | 96 |
| Tallow | Lb. | 160 | 886 | 10 | 37 |
| Other animal oils and fats | Lb. | 485 | 877 | 38 | 64 |
| Total animal oils and fats ... | Lb. | 50,681 | 41,561 | 3,364 | 2,551 |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Cotton and linters, unmfed: | | | | | |
| Cotton (500 lb.) | Bale | 340 | 212 | 16,918 | 11,270 |
| Linters(500 lb.) | Bale | 67 | 12 | 685 | 231 |
| Fruits: | | | | | |
| Fresh- | | | | | |
| Apples in baskets | Bskt. | 68 | 27 | 85 | 36 |
| Apples in boxes | Box | 303 | 68 | 423 | 123 |
| Apples in barrels | Bbl. | 7 | 1 | 26 | 4 |
| Grapefruit | Box | 115 | 94 | 177 | 147 |
| Lemons | Box | 212 | 94 | 569 | 344 |
| Oranges | Box | 579 | 532 | 1,129 | 1,252 |
| Grapes | Lb. | 10,872 | 11,175 | 502 | 403 |
| Pears | Lb. | 28,514 | 8,764 | 1,150 | 315 |
| Dried- | | | | | |
| Apples | Lb. | 1,117 | 134 | 89 | 15 |
| Apricots | Lb. | 11,528 | 434 | 1,232 | 47 |
| Prunes | Lb. | 18,416 | 5,411 | 806 | 236 |
| Raisins | Lb. | 15,464 | 3,660 | 790 | 147 |
| Canned- | | | | | |
| Apples and apple sauce | Lb. | 932 | 91 | 41 | 5 |
| Apricots | Lb. | 12,222 | 101 | 787 | 10 |
| Fruits for salad | Lb. | 6,358 | 401 | 647 | 41 |
| Grapefruit..... | Lb. | 6,514 | 57 | 365 | 4 |
| Peaches | Lb. | 14,220 | 381 | 850 | 29 |
| Pears | Lb. | 3,544 | 137 | 264 | 14 |
| Pineapples | Lb. | 4,243 | 392 | 383 | 30 |
| Nuts: | | | | | |
| Pecans..... | Lb. | 299 | 43 | 56 | 19 |
| Walnuts | Lb. | 966 | 758 | 117 | 66 |

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-August 1939 and 1940-Continued

| Commodity exported | Unit | July-August a/ | | | |
|--|-------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | Quantity | | Value | |
| | | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued: | | | | | |
| Grains and grain products: | | | | | |
| Barley, grain (48 lb.) | Bu. | 966 | 309 | 625 | 160 |
| Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.) | Bu. | 158 | b/ | 99 | b/ |
| Corn and corn meal- | | | | | |
| Corn, grain (56 lb.) | Bu. | 1,649 | 10,002 | 786 | 6,526 |
| Corn meal (196 lb.) | Bbl. | 20 | 14 | 66 | 45 |
| Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain | Bu. | 1,730 | 10,058 | 852 | 6,571 |
| Malt (34 lb.) | Bu. | 14 | 153 | 16 | 180 |
| Oats and oatmeal- | | | | | |
| Oats, grain (32 lb.) | Bu. | 19 | 12 | 13 | 6 |
| Oatmeal | Lb. | 2,759 | 2,357 | 240 | 185 |
| Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain | Bu. | 172 | 143 | 253 | 191 |
| Rice- c/ | | | | | |
| Paddy or rough | Lb. | 1,772 | 927 | 25 | 16 |
| Milled, including brown, etc.. | Lb. | 42,199 | 43,060 | 1,164 | 1,336 |
| Flour and meal | Lb. | 346 | 2 | 9 | b/ |
| Rye, grain (56 lb.) | Bu. | b/ | 1 | b/ | 1 |
| Wheat and wheat flour- | | | | | |
| Wheat, grain (60 lb.) | Bu. | 8,921 | 2,809 | 4,889 | 1,821 |
| Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.) | | | | | |
| Wholly of U. S. wheat | Bbl. | 1,208 | 562 | 3,264 | 1,879 |
| Other wheat flour | Bbl. | 342 | 258 | 1,154 | 1,130 |
| Total wheat flour | Bbl. | 1,550 | 820 | 4,418 | 3,009 |
| Wheat, including flour in terms of grain | Bu. | 16,205 | 6,662 | 9,307 | 4,830 |
| Oil cake and oil-cake meal: | | | | | |
| Cottonseed cake and meal | L.ton | 1 | b/ | 18 | 3 |
| Linseed cake and meal | L.ton | 42 | b/ | 1,264 | 17 |
| Oils, vegetable: | | | | | |
| Coconut oil, edible | Lb. | 264 | 3,772 | 15 | 182 |
| Coconut oil, inedible | Lb. | 577 | 5,544 | 18 | 203 |
| Corn oil | Lb. | 8 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude | Lb. | 7 | 120 | 1 | 10 |
| Cottonseed oil, refined | Lb. | 583 | 2,740 | 48 | 175 |
| Linseed oil | Lb. | 95 | 834 | 10 | 83 |
| Soybean oil | Lb. | 767 | 1,552 | 56 | 112 |
| Vegetable soap stock | Lb. | 2,413 | 1,744 | 94 | 67 |
| Oilseeds: | | | | | |
| Soybeans | Lb. | 52,885 | 7 | 831 | b/ |
| Other oilseeds | Lb. | 63 | 641 | 1 | 17 |
| Sugar: (2,000 lb.) | Ton | 14 | 15 | 652 | 1,099 |

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-August 1939 and 1940-Continued

| Commodity exported | Unit | July-August a/ 1939-1940 | | | |
|---|------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | Quantity | | Value | |
| | | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued: | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Tobacco leaf: | | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars |
| Bright flue-cured | Lb. | 38,573 | 23,390 | 10,245 | 5,949 |
| Burley | Lb. | 1,759 | 979 | 342 | 234 |
| Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee ... | Lb. | 2,210 | 1,410 | 312 | 313 |
| Dark Virginia | Lb. | 1,535 | 305 | 362 | 72 |
| Maryland and Ohio export | Lb. | 409 | 4 | 123 | 1 |
| Green River | Lb. | 46 | 92 | 9 | 12 |
| One Sucker leaf | Lb. | 282 | 4 | 23 | b/ |
| Black fat, water baler, & dk. Af. | Lb. | 1,272 | 465 | 255 | 92 |
| Cigar leaf | Lb. | 67 | 58 | 61 | 39 |
| Perique | Lb. | 18 | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| Total leaf tobacco | Lb. | 46,177 | 26,714 | 11,740 | 6,715 |
| Tobacco, other than leaf: | | | | | |
| Trimmings and scrap | Lb. | 237 | 114 | 11 | 8 |
| Stems | Lb. | 3,300 | 3,065 | 51 | 61 |
| Vegetables: | | | | | |
| Beans, green (incl. snap beans) .. | Lb. | 138 | 66 | 7 | 5 |
| Beans, dried | Lb. | 5,739 | 4,808 | 197 | 193 |
| Onions | Lb. | 9,663 | 8,378 | 125 | 197 |
| Peas, green | Lb. | 89 | 68 | 6 | 4 |
| Peas, dried | Lb. | 1,897 | 3,426 | 61 | 247 |
| Peppers | Lb. | 94 | 119 | 4 | 5 |
| Potatoes, white | Lb. | 21,388 | 22,715 | 270 | 276 |
| Tomatoes, fresh | Lb. | 4,351 | 6,400 | 126 | 159 |
| Vegetables, canned | Lb. | 8,137 | 5,429 | 743 | 445 |
| Misc. vegetable products: | | | | | |
| Cornstarch and corn flour | Lb. | 30,196 | 59,585 | 690 | 1,752 |
| Glucose, liquid (corn sirup) | Lb. | 7,349 | 4,993 | 176 | 172 |
| Glucose, dry (grape sugar) | Lb. | 2,325 | 2,379 | 93 | 128 |
| Hops | Lb. | 211 | 144 | 56 | 63 |
| Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude. | Lb. | 965 | 730 | 190 | 221 |
| Total principal agricultural products | | | | 68,700 | 52,034 |
| Other agricultural products | | | | 6,744 | 5,808 |
| TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS | | | | 75,444 | 57,842 |
| TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ... | | | | 474,152 | 654,268 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to September 30, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice", included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour, and meal."

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-August 1939 and 1940

| Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY | Unit | July-August a/ | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Quantity | | Value | |
| | | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| | | Thousands | Thousands | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Animals, live: | | | | | |
| Cattle, dutiable (by weight)- | | | | | |
| Less than 200 pounds, each..... | No. | 23 | 22 | 342 | 312 |
| 200 pounds to 700 pounds, each.. | No. | 22 | 27 | 349 | 399 |
| 700 pounds or more, each- | | | | | |
| Cows for dairy purposes..... | No. | 2 | 3 | 127 | 139 |
| Other cattle..... | No. | 51 | 24 | 3,029 | 1,219 |
| Total cattle (dutiable)..... | No. | 98 | 76 | 3,847 | 2,119 |
| Cattle, free (for breeding)..... | No. | 2 | 3 | 158 | 267 |
| Hogs (except for breeding)..... | Lb. | 8 | 52 | 1 | 2 |
| Horses..... | No. | 1 | 1 | 176 | 526 |
| Dairy products: | | | | | |
| Butter..... | Lb. | 157 | 190 | 40 | 41 |
| Casein or lactarene..... | Lb. | 504 | 7,558 | 19 | 338 |
| Cheese- | | | | | |
| Swiss..... | Lb. | 2,637 | 390 | 647 | 108 |
| Cheddar..... | Lb. | 152 | 67 | 24 | 9 |
| Other cheese..... | Lb. | 3,780 | 2,701 | 746 | 545 |
| Total cheese..... | Lb. | 6,569 | 3,158 | 1,417 | 662 |
| Cream..... | Gal. | b/ | b/ | 1 | b/ |
| Milk- | | | | | |
| Condensed and evaporated..... | Lb. | 30 | 1 | 2 | b/ |
| Dried and malted..... | Lb. | 435 | 2 | 16 | 1 |
| Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk.. | Gal. | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Eggs and egg products: | | | | | |
| Eggs, in the shell..... | Doz. | 36 | 31 | 6 | 5 |
| Eggs, whole, dried..... | Lb. | 4 | 1 | 1 | b/ |
| Egg yolks, dried..... | Lb. | 208 | 462 | 43 | 72 |
| Egg albumen, dried..... | Lb. | 37 | 57 | 13 | 13 |
| Eggs, whole, frozen..... | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Egg yolks, frozen, etc..... | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Egg albumen, frozen..... | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.. | Lb. | 929 | 1,165 | 1,338 | 2,022 |
| Feathers, crude..... | Lb. | 1,164 | 1,933 | 462 | 499 |
| Hides and skins, agricultural c/.... | Lb. | 47,411 | 61,266 | 6,702 | 7,987 |
| Meats and meat products: | | | | | |
| Beef and veal- | | | | | |
| Fresh..... | Lb. | 521 | 2,007 | 50 | 172 |
| Pickled or cured..... | Lb. | 566 | 366 | 37 | 31 |
| Canned, including corned..... | Lb. | 15,596 | 8,710 | 1,518 | 957 |
| Mutton and lamb, fresh..... | Lb. | 31 | 6 | 2 | b/ |

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-August 1939 and 1940-Continued

| Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u> | Unit | July-August a/ | | | |
|--|--------|----------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Quantity | | Value | |
| | | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| | | Thousands | Thousands | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-CON: | | | | | |
| Meats and meat products, Con: | | | | | |
| Pork- | | | | | |
| Fresh and frozen..... | Lb. | 289 | 641 | 55 | 69 |
| Hams, shoulders, and bacon..... | Lb. | 8,808 | 81 | 2,388 | 24 |
| Pickled, salted, and other..... | Lb. | 356 | 29 | 98 | 8 |
| Poultry and game..... | Lb. | 49 | 28 | 21 | 7 |
| Other meats- | | | | | |
| Fresh..... | Lb. | 196 | 214 | 37 | 32 |
| Canned, prepared, or preserved.. | Lb. | 21 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Total meats..... | Lb. | 26,433 | 12,084 | 4,212 | 1,302 |
| Sausage casings..... | Lb. | 2,158 | 9,703 | 1,142 | 2,134 |
| Tallow..... | Lb. | 439 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Wool, unmf., excl. free in bond.... | Lb. | 10,584 | 20,350 | 2,399 | 4,872 |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Fibers, vegetable: | | | | | |
| Cotton and linters- | | | | | |
| Cotton (478 lb.)..... | Bale | 31 | 30 | 1,365 | 1,530 |
| Linters (478 lb.)..... | Bale | 7 | 12 | 77 | 201 |
| Flax, unmanufactured (2240 lb.)... | Ton | 1 | 1 | 307 | 184 |
| Hemp, unmanufactured (2240 lb.)... | Ton | b/ | b/ | 7 | 6 |
| Jute and jute butts, unmf. " ... | Ton | 6 | 1 | 710 | 194 |
| Fruits: | | | | | |
| Berries, natural state..... | Lb. | 748 | 1,595 | 47 | 110 |
| Currants..... | Lb. | 319 | 218 | 16 | 13 |
| Dates..... | Lb. | 3,709 | 4,348 | 133 | 166 |
| Figs..... | Lb. | 34 | 72 | 3 | 4 |
| Grapes..... | Cu.ft. | b/ | 12 | b/ | 13 |
| Limes..... | Lb. | 1,133 | 1,367 | 21 | 28 |
| Pineapples- | | | | | |
| Fresh..... | | d/ | d/ | 53 | 90 |
| Prepared or preserved..... | Lb. | 19,802 | 15,648 | 781 | 910 |
| Raisins..... | Lb. | 1 | 31 | b/ | 2 |
| Olives, in brine..... | Gal. | 947 | 1,688 | 727 | 1,116 |
| Grains and grain products: | | | | | |
| Barley, grain (48 lb.)..... | Bu. | 363 | 232 | 126 | 80 |
| Barley malt..... | Lb. | 21,063 | 8,530 | 429 | 202 |
| Corn, grain (56 lb.)..... | Bu. | 46 | 585 | 29 | 182 |
| Oats and oatmeal- | | | | | |
| Oats, grain (32 lb.)..... | Bu. | 753 | 1,964 | 240 | 652 |
| Oatmeal..... | Lb. | b/ | 2 | b/ | b/ |
| Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain..... | Bu. | 753 | 1,964 | 240 | 652 |

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-August 1939 and 1940-Continued

| Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY | Unit | July-August a/ | | | |
|--|------|----------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Quantity | | Value | |
| | | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| | | Thousands | Thousands | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued: | | | | | |
| Grains and grain products, Con: | | | | | |
| Rice- | | | | | |
| Uncleaned and paddy..... | Lb. | 371 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Cleaned or milled..... | Lb. | 1,048 | 1,063 | 26 | 26 |
| Patna..... | Lb. | 10 | 6 | b/ | b/ |
| Broken rice..... | Lb. | 13,885 | 6,389 | 179 | 91 |
| Flour, meal, polish and bran..... | Lb. | 223 | 38 | 6 | 2 |
| Rye, grain (56 lb.)..... | Bu. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat and wheat flour- | | | | | |
| Wheat, grain- (bu. of 60 lb.) | | | | | |
| For domestic use- | | | | | |
| Unfit for human consumption.. | Bu. | b/ | 33 | b/ | 17 |
| Other wheat grain..... | Bu. | b/ | 9 | b/ | 7 |
| For milling in bond & export- | | | | | |
| To Cuba..... | Bu. | 463 | 373 | 267 | 266 |
| To other countries..... | Bu. | 1,517 | 808 | 810 | 561 |
| Total wheat grain..... | Bu. | 1,980 | 1,223 | 1,077 | 851 |
| Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.) | | | | | |
| For domestic use..... | Bbl. | 6 | b/ | 12 | b/ |
| Free in bond for export..... | Bbl. | 17 | 13 | 33 | 29 |
| Wheat, including flour in terms of grain..... | Bu. | 2,087 | 1,284 | 1,122 | 880 |
| Feeds and fodders: | | | | | |
| Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.)..... | Ton | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.) | | | | | |
| Of direct importation..... | Ton | 62 | 59 | 916 | 936 |
| Withdrawn bonded mills..... | Ton | 19 | 14 | 318 | 264 |
| Total bran, shorts, etc..... | Ton | 81 | 73 | 1,234 | 1,200 |
| Hay (2,000 lb.)..... | Ton | 2 | 1 | 16 | 11 |
| Oil cake and oil-cake meal- | | | | | |
| Coconut or copra..... | Lb. | 15,621 | 41,582 | 129 | 236 |
| Cottonseed..... | Lb. | 67 | 27,230 | b/ | 151 |
| Linseed..... | Lb. | 1,429 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Soybean..... | Lb. | 4,511 | 3,001 | 63 | 37 |
| Other oil cake and meal..... | Lb. | 6,847 | 7,101 | 58 | 33 |
| Total oil cake and meal..... | Lb. | 28,475 | 78,914 | 270 | 457 |
| Hops..... | Lb. | 125 | 302 | 38 | 112 |
| Nuts and preparations..... | | d/ | d/ | 1,746 | 2,074 |
| Oils, vegetable: | | | | | |
| Carnauba wax..... | Lb. | 1,495 | 1,110 | 439 | 585 |
| Coconut oil..... | Lb. | 54,113 | 62,945 | 1,361 | 1,474 |
| Corn oil..... | Lb. | 2,557 | 0 | 105 | 0 |
| Cottonseed oil..... | Lb. | 2,979 | 2,884 | 82 | 120 |
| Linseed oil..... | Lb. | 7 | b/ | b/ | b/ |

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-August 1939 and 1940-Continued

| Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u> | Unit | July-August a/ | | | |
|--|------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | Quantity | | Value | |
| | | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued: | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Oils, vegetable, Continued: | | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars |
| Olive oil, edible..... | Lb. | 9,386 | 7,082 | 1,192 | 929 |
| Olive oil, inedible..... | Lb. | 6,529 | 7,701 | 372 | 475 |
| Palm-kernel oil..... | Lb. | 56 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Palm oil..... | Lb. | 55,664 | 52,327 | 1,150 | 1,070 |
| Peanut oil..... | Lb. | 238 | 383 | 16 | 31 |
| Perilla oil..... | Lb. | 8,959 | 1,710 | 352 | 163 |
| Rapeseed oil..... | Gal. | 108 | 171 | 33 | 81 |
| Soybean oil..... | Lb. | 91 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Tung oil..... | Lb. | 11,167 | 28,662 | 1,554 | 5,758 |
| Oilseeds: | | | | | |
| Babassu nuts and kernels..... | Lb. | 15,368 | 13,605 | 474 | 405 |
| Castor beans..... | Lb. | 17,181 | 36,753 | 266 | 743 |
| Copra..... | Lb. | 47,401 | 79,429 | 727 | 965 |
| Flaxseed (56 lb.)..... | Bu. | 2,634 | 1,288 | 3,142 | 1,705 |
| Palm nuts and kernels..... | Lb. | 69 | 6,350 | 2 | 62 |
| Poppyseed..... | Lb. | 664 | 160 | 40 | 21 |
| Rapeseed..... | Lb. | 809 | 355 | 20 | 7 |
| Sesame seed..... | Lb. | 1,391 | 1,743 | 47 | 49 |
| Soybeans..... | Lb. | 9 | 8 | b/ | b/ |
| Seeds, except oilseeds..... | | d/ | d/ | 454 | 163 |
| Spices (supplementary)..... | Lb. | 3,401 | 2,210 | 458 | 370 |
| Sugar and molasses: | | | | | |
| Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)..... | Ton | 678 | 564 | 28,490 | 21,843 |
| Molasses- | | | | | |
| Unfit for human consumption..... | Gal. | 26,957 | 44,547 | 985 | 1,957 |
| Other molasses..... | Gal. | 3,045 | 1,191 | 481 | 175 |
| Total molasses..... | Gal. | 30,002 | 45,738 | 1,466 | 2,132 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured: | | | | | |
| Leaf..... | Lb. | 11,370 | 12,525 | 6,325 | 6,471 |
| Scrap..... | Lb. | 2,244 | 2,423 | 348 | 358 |
| Stems, not cut, etc..... | Lb. | 398 | 161 | 14 | 6 |
| Vegetables and preparations: | | | | | |
| Beans- | | | | | |
| Dried..... | Lb. | 800 | 962 | 27 | 44 |
| Green or unripe..... | Lb. | 0 | b/ | 0 | b/ |
| Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried..... | Lb. | 637 | 1,066 | 26 | 38 |
| Garlic..... | Lb. | 29 | 154 | 1 | 9 |
| Lentils and lupines..... | Lb. | 495 | 1,148 | 15 | 52 |
| Onions..... | Lb. | 2,222 | 1 | 39 | b/ |
| Peas, except cow and chick peas- | | | | | |
| Dried..... | Lb. | 139 | 130 | 4 | 4 |
| Green or unripe..... | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-August 1939 and 1940-Continued

| Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u> | Unit | July-August <u>a/</u> | | | |
|--|-------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Quantity | | Value | |
| | | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued: | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Vegetables and preparations, Con: | | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars |
| Potatoes, white..... | Lb. | 50 | 405 | 1 | 6 |
| Tapioca, crude, flour and prep..... | Lb. | 58,190 | 47,875 | 860 | 980 |
| Tomatoes, fresh..... | Lb. | 55 | 7 | 2 | <u>b/</u> |
| Turnips and rutabagas..... | Lb. | 1,319 | 939 | 13 | 8 |
| Vegetables, canned- | | | | | |
| Mushrooms..... | Lb. | 135 | 10 | 27 | 3 |
| Peas..... | Lb. | 42 | 3 | 5 | <u>b/</u> |
| Tomatoes..... | Lb. | 4,959 | 1,007 | 186 | 49 |
| Argols, tartar, and wine lees..... | Lb. | 2,980 | 5,966 | 199 | 530 |
| Wines..... | Gal. | 352 | 346 | 795 | 807 |
| Total principal supplementary..... | | | | 82,881 | 81,916 |
| Other supplementary..... | | | | 5,297 | 4,361 |
| Total supplementary..... | | | | 88,178 | 86,277 |
| <u>COMPLEMENTARY</u> | | | | | |
| ANIMAL PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Silk, raw..... | Lb. | 6,699 | 8,228 | 16,238 | 21,621 |
| Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond... | Lb. | 20,179 | 13,251 | 3,524 | 2,989 |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Bananas..... | Bunch | 10,789 | 9,746 | 5,586 | 5,441 |
| Coffee..... | Lb. | 278,693 | 335,516 | 19,561 | 19,154 |
| Cocoa or cacao beans..... | Lb. | 88,264 | 171,541 | 3,412 | 7,960 |
| Tea..... | Lb. | 14,298 | 14,492 | 3,124 | 3,272 |
| Spices (excluding supplementary).... | Lb. | 9,613 | 11,462 | 1,386 | 1,876 |
| Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (" ").... | | <u>d/</u> | <u>d/</u> | 1,693 | 2,556 |
| Oils, essential and distilled (" ").. | | <u>d/</u> | <u>d/</u> | 783 | 900 |
| Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.) | | | | | |
| Kapok, unmanufactured..... | Ton | 1 | 2 | 241 | 436 |
| Manila, unmanufactured..... | Ton | 8 | 10 | 708 | 823 |
| Sisal and henequin, unmfed..... | Ton | 19 | 25 | 1,359 | 2,117 |
| Rubber, crude: | | | | | |
| Milk of, or latex..... | Lb. | 12,428 | 10,213 | 2,066 | 2,016 |
| Guayule..... | Lb. | 733 | 1,253 | 71 | 113 |
| Other rubber, crude..... | Lb. | 156,983 | 307,739 | 24,774 | 54,035 |
| Total rubber, crude..... | Lb. | 170,144 | 319,205 | 26,911 | 56,164 |
| Total principal complementary..... | | | | 84,526 | 125,309 |
| Other complementary..... | | | | 857 | 1,075 |
| Total complementary..... | | | | 85,383 | 126,384 |
| Total supplementary..... | | | | 88,178 | 86,277 |
| TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS..... | | | | 173,561 | 212,661 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES..... | | | | 350,655 | 431,932 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to September 30, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only. d/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Exports (domestic) of specified agricultural products,
January-August 1939 and 1940 and August 1939 and 1940 a/

| Commodity exported | Unit | January-August | | August | |
|---|------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| | | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| Pork, cured: | | | | | |
| Bacon and sides | Lb. | 8,971 | 12,758 | 1,033 | 324 |
| Hams and shoulders | Lb. | 46,680 | 14,327 | 5,132 | 786 |
| Total cured pork | Lb. | 55,651 | 27,085 | 6,170 | 1,110 |
| Lard, including neutral | Lb. | 188,864 | 158,629 | 22,848 | 10,181 |
| Grains and preparations: | | | | | |
| Barley, grain (48 lb.) | Bu. | 3,533 | 1,310 | 706 | 154 |
| Corn, grain (56 lb.) | Bu. | 18,326 | 29,597 | 1,087 | 3,332 |
| Oats, grain (32 lb.) | Bu. | 181 | 152 | 7 | 3 |
| Rice- b/ | | | | | |
| Paddy or rough | Lb. | 13,340 | 4,949 | 1,526 | 498 |
| Milled, including brown, etc. | Lb. | 205,678 | 213,307 | 20,509 | 18,713 |
| Flour and meal | Lb. | 858 | 8 | 156 | c/ |
| Rye, grain.. (56 lb.) | Bu. | c/ | 647 | 0 | c/ |
| Wheat- | | | | | |
| Grain (60 lb.) | Bu. | 56,934 | 11,244 | 5,903 | 934 |
| Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.) | Bbl. | 4,120 | 2,299 | 471 | 304 |
| Fruits: | | | | | |
| Fresh- | | | | | |
| Apples d/ | Bu. | 6,325 | 867 | 286 | 45 |
| Pears | Lb. | 38,331 | 14,449 | 19,570 | 5,868 |
| Oranges | Box | 5,108 | 2,618 | 292 | 477 |
| Grapefruit | Box | 913 | 545 | 55 | 50 |
| Dried- | | | | | |
| Apples | Lb. | 14,497 | 4,756 | 457 | 57 |
| Apricots | Lb. | 16,307 | 4,485 | 9,220 | 196 |
| Prunes | Lb. | 100,163 | 48,502 | 8,896 | 2,069 |
| Raisins | Lb. | 59,014 | 29,084 | 5,542 | 1,381 |
| Canned pears | Lb. | 33,444 | 14,160 | 2,375 | 70 |
| Tobacco leaf: | | | | | |
| Bright flue-cured | Lb. | 144,511 | 135,660 | 28,412 | 11,004 |
| Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee | Lb. | 31,569 | 24,155 | 974 | 470 |
| Other leaf tobacco | Lb. | 26,140 | 16,735 | 2,883 | 1,292 |
| Total leaf tobacco | Lb. | 202,220 | 176,552 | 32,269 | 12,766 |
| Cotton, excl. linters (500 lb.) .. | Bale | 1,723 | 3,288 | 227 | 69 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to September 30, 1940: b/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour and meal". c/ Less than 500. d/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of specified agricultural products,
January-August 1939 and 1940 and August 1939 and 1940 a/

| Commodity | Unit | January-August | | August | |
|-------------------------------------|------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| | | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| Animals, live: | | | | | |
| Cattle, dutiable (by weight)- | | | | | |
| Less than 200 pounds, each.. | No. | 101 | 93 | 10 | 8 |
| 200 pounds to 700 pounds, each | No. | 304 | 238 | 14 | 12 |
| 700 pounds or more, each- | | | | | |
| Cows for dairy purposes... | No. | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Other cattle | No. | 173 | 106 | 18 | 13 |
| Total cattle, dutiable.. | No. | 534 | 443 | 43 | 34 |
| Cattle, free (for breeding)... | No. | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Hogs (except for breeding) ... | Lb. | 48 | 54 | 2 | 36 |
| Butter | Lb. | 702 | 813 | 91 | 137 |
| Cheese: | | | | | |
| Swiss | Lb. | 9,019 | 4,736 | 1,505 | 70 |
| Cheddar | Lb. | 1,259 | 808 | 127 | 17 |
| Other cheese | Lb. | 21,573 | 19,116 | 1,803 | 1,290 |
| Total cheese | Lb. | 31,851 | 24,660 | 3,435 | 1,377 |
| Eggs and egg products, dried ... | Lb. | 679 | 1,594 | 109 | 197 |
| Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc. | Lb. | 26 | b/ | 0 | 0 |
| Meats: | | | | | |
| Beef and veal, fresh | Lb. | 1,776 | 3,766 | 304 | 1,195 |
| Beef, canned, including corned. | Lb. | 56,600 | 46,785 | 7,515 | 4,640 |
| Pork, fresh and frozen | Lb. | 1,466 | 1,845 | 94 | 485 |
| Hams, shoulders, and bacon ... | Lb. | 33,081 | 1,597 | 4,327 | 28 |
| Tallow | Lb. | 891 | 789 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool, unmanufactured c/ | Lb. | 52,361 | 121,125 | 5,040 | 10,018 |
| Grains: | | | | | |
| Corn (56 lb.) | Bu. | 307 | 917 | 15 | 78 |
| Oats (32 lb.) | Bu. | 1,760 | 9,220 | 427 | 821 |
| Rye (56 lb.) | Bu. | b/ | b/ | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat d/ (60 lb.) | Bu. | 203 | 181 | b/ | 8 |
| Barley malt | Lb. | 76,348 | 36,496 | 10,927 | 4,943 |
| Oilseeds: | | | | | |
| Copra | Lb. | 259,650 | 421,306 | 7,545 | 41,155 |
| Flaxseed (56 lb.) | Bu. | 13,398 | 9,235 | 1,511 | 628 |
| Oils, vegetable: | | | | | |
| Coconut oil | Lb. | 246,605 | 238,206 | 32,898 | 26,286 |
| Palm oil | Lb. | 200,483 | 154,721 | 25,811 | 27,522 |
| Perilla oil | Lb. | 32,022 | 7,724 | 5,697 | 898 |
| Tung oil | Lb. | 50,635 | 88,984 | 4,592 | 9,941 |
| Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.) | Ton | 1,853 | 2,188 | 324 | 271 |
| Molasses | Gal. | 130,314 | 198,204 | 18,497 | 23,310 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Corrected to September 30, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE . . .

EXCHANGE RATES: Average values in New York of specified currencies,
October 5, 1940, with comparisons a/

| Country | Monetary unit | Year 1939 | Month | | | | Week ended | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | | September | Oct. | |
| | | | Sept. | Sept. | Aug. | Sept. | 21 | 28 | 5 |
| | | | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Argentina... | Paper peso | 30.85 | 32.02 | <u>b/</u> | 29.77 | 29.77 | 29.77 | 29.77 | 29.77 |
| Australia <u>c/</u> | Pound | 353.38 | 382.74 | 313.38 | 317.02 | 321.47 | 321.50 | 321.68 | 321.59 |
| Canada <u>c/</u> | Dollar | 96.02 | 99.37 | 91.25 | 86.86 | 85.47 | 83.47 | 85.43 | 85.46 |
| China | Shag. yuan | 11.88 | 17.17 | 6.70 | 5.48 | 5.21 | 5.17 | 5.23 | 5.41 |
| England <u>c/</u> | Pound | 443.54 | 430.38 | 399.51 | 397.88 | 403.42 | 403.49 | 403.71 | 403.57 |
| France | Franc | 2.51 | 2.69 | 2.27 | <u>b/</u> | <u>b/</u> | <u>b/</u> | <u>b/</u> | <u>b/</u> |
| Germany | Reichsmark | 40.06 | 39.97 | <u>d/</u> 39.86 | 39.95 | 39.93 | 39.93 | 39.94 | 39.96 |
| Italy | Lira | 5.20 | 5.26 | 5.14 | 5.03 | 5.04 | 5.04 | 5.04 | 5.04 |
| Japan | Yen | 25.96 | 28.00 | 23.46 | 23.43 | 23.44 | 23.44 | 23.44 | 23.44 |
| Mexico | Peso | 19.30 | 19.46 | 19.02 | 19.99 | 19.94 | 19.85 | 20.15 | 20.22 |
| Sweden | Krona | 23.99 | 24.77 | 23.76 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.80 | 23.80 |
| Switzerland | Franc | 22.52 | 22.60 | 22.58 | 22.75 | 22.78 | 22.77 | 22.84 | 23.00 |

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. Denmark, the Netherlands, and Norway have been omitted, as rates are not at present available. The last average monthly quotations were: Denmark, March, 19.31 cents; the Netherlands, April, 53.08 cents; and Norway, April, 22.71 cents.

b/ Not available.

c/ In addition to the free rate there is also a fixed official buying rate: Australia 322.80; Canada 90.91; and England 403.50 cents;

d/ Revised.

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